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OHIO POTATO MARKETS HAVE POINTS IN COMMON.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus Large Consuming Centers—Get Main Supply from Northern Producing Areas.

Three large cities of Ohio—Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus—have some of the market characteristics of both eastern and middle western markets, besides having many points in common. They derive their main potato supplies from northern producing districts, especially the areas tributary to the Great Lakes, while supplies of early potatoes come chiefly from producing districts in the Southeast.

These markets favor standard white types of potatoes such as the Northern Round White and the early Southern Cobbler, which are also favorites in markets farther East, but there is also something of the southwestern preference for choice-tinted varieties like Spaulding Rose, Bliss Triumph, and Red River Ohio. Northern tinted stock sells at a premium in Cincinnati, while in Cleveland Eastern Round Whites often top the market, and in Columbus large Russet baking stock from the Rocky Mountain regions sometimes commands a premium of 50¢ per 100 lbs.

RED STOCK IN 120-LB. SACKS.

In all three markets under discussion the 150-lb. sack is the container most commonly found. Cincinnati, however, prefers the 120-lb. sack for red potatoes. This local preference is fully established and well-informed shippers give heed to it. It is reported to have originated from an incident which happened some years ago when a receiver offered some very inferior potatoes in 150-lb. sacks which he sold as Red Rivers, and which produced considerable dissatisfaction because they were quite different from the usual Red Rivers packed in 120-lb. bags to which the trade was accustomed. It is said the memory of that experience remains, and Red Rivers or any pink-skinned potatoes, with the exception of early Floridas, to be well received, must come in a 2-bu. package.

Sales are made mostly in jobbing lots. Commission charges range from 7% to 10% and brokerage fees from $10 to $15 per car, sometimes reaching $20 in Cleveland. Trucking charges are 10¢ per sack in Cincinnati and 5¢ to 6¢ in the other cities. Cincinnati and Columbus get from 5% to 15% of their supplies from adjoining farms, but Cleveland gets very few potatoes from nearby farms.

(Concluded on page 255, column 2).

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

A stronger undertone was in evidence during the week under review in nearly all branches of the live-stock trade. Corn-fed cattle, especially, made good advances. Fresh meat markets in the East were slow; at Chicago prices were firm and higher (p. 242).

The grain markets witnessed a checking of the declines in wheat and corn prices. Export sales of wheat were renewed on a fairly large scale (p. 252).

Fruit and vegetable shipments exceeded 25,000 cars during the week. Potatoes were slightly higher; boxed apples lower (p. 248).

Butter markets were firm and higher. The supply of fancy stock was barely sufficient to meet the demand. Cheese prices were also steady with a fair amount of trading reported (p. 247).

Hay markets continued quiet, increased receipts resulting in lower prices at western points. Feed prices were lower in many instances. The demand was not improved (p. 254).

A survey of the alfalfa seed crop shows a large production in Utah. The survey includes the other important producing States, also (p. 253).

Cotton prices fluctuated violently during the week, closing lower (p. 256).

Live-stock receipts at public stockyards during September are given in this issue (pp. 244 and 245).

HOG RECEIPTS DURING SEPTEMBER EXCEED 5-YEAR AVERAGE.

Receipts of Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs Were Considerably Lighter than a Year Ago.

The general trend of live-stock movements during September was much the same as during August, according to reports received from 67 centralized markets by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Receipts of cattle, calves, and sheep decreased, while those of hogs increased, as compared with receipts during the corresponding month of 1920.

Supplies of cattle and calves available at public markets during the month were 393,000 head, or 17% less than during September a year ago and only slightly greater than those of the preceding month this year. Furthermore, September receipts were 429,000 head, or 18% under the average for that month for the past five years. Incidentally, it may be noted that receipts of cattle and calves, when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, have shown decreases for every one of the past 15 months, or since July, 1920.

(Concluded on page 246, column 2).

PRODUCTION OF MILLET SEED LESS THAN IN 1920.

Harvesting This Season Earlier Than Last Year—Thrashing Already Under Way in Some Sections—Prices Start Low.

The greatly decreased acreage in some of the most important producing sections, together with a smaller yield per acre, is expected to result in a production of millet seed about one-third as large as that of last year.

The reduction in acreage is most pronounced in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and South Dakota, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Oct. 8. This reduction was due largely to the unsatisfactory prices offered to growers last year, the slow sale and relatively large carryover of millet seed, and to the fact that the soil and climatic conditions in the spring were favorable for planting corn and sowing oats, barley, etc., which made it unnecessary to resort to catch crops, such as millet.

Hot weather and drought cut down the yield 15 to 30% in Colorado, Tennessee, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Minnesota. In the Dakotas, Missouri, Indiana, and Iowa, however, the yield per acre was expected to be fully equal to last year.

GOLDEN MILLET ACREAGE CUT.

The production of golden millet in the two leading States, Kansas and Tennessee, will be much less than last year. The acreage in these two States is estimated at 35 and 75% of last year, respectively, and the yield per acre at 75 and 85%, respectively.

In eastern Colorado the production of Siberian, common, and broom corn millet will be somewhat less than one-third of the large crops in 1920 because of the 70% decrease in acreage and an estimated decrease in yield of approximately 15%. Small crops of broom corn millet are expected also from the Dakotas because of the smaller acreage.

Growers in Broome and Tioga Counties, N. Y., and Susquehanna County, Pa., estimate that they will have a surplus of 8,000 bus. or more of Japanese millet, compared with about 6,500 bus. last year, due to an increase of 10 to 20% in the acreage and yield. Additional surplus shipments of approximately 4,000 bus. are expected from other counties in these States. In the Iowa section the acreage of this variety is reported to be 15 to 30% larger than last year and the yield per acre 25 to 50% larger.

The harvesting of the millet seed crops began about two or three weeks earlier than last year, but heavy rains in some sections, particularly in Williamson County, Tenn.,

(Concluded on page 253, column 2).

Live Stock and Meats

HEALTHY UNDERTONE SHOWN IN LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Liberal Supplies of Grass Cattle Sell at Only Slight Declines—Corn-Feds Advance Sharply.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

A healthier undertone prevailed in uearly all branches of the live-stock trade during the first week of October than had beeu shown for some weeks past. A superabundance of grass cattle, particularly at Kansas City, where 61,597 cattle and 10,418 calves arrived the first two days of the week, was the signal for declines both there and at Omaha on the classes that formed the bulk of the offerings. Price recessions, however, were comparatively slight when considered in connection with the volume of supplies. Under gradually diminishing receipts, corn-fed cattle were higher at all points under review.

Chicago receipts decreased materially during the first half of the week and all cattle showing a reasouable amount of corn feeding advanced sharply. Grass steers also showed some price advances aud she stock recovered much of the previous week's decline. Despite the Jewish holidays occurring during the first half of October, heavy corn-fed cattle shared in the upturn.

CORN-FED YEARLINGS TOUCH $11.30.

Cattle.—Because of an abundance of medium and low-grade grass cattle and a comparative scarcity of desirable corn-feds, the range in prices was further widened. A number of loads of light Mexican steers, matured in the Northwest, sold at Chicago around $4.75 per 100 lbs., compared with an extreme top of $11.30 on corn-fed yearlings. The latter price was a new high mark on that class for the year to date. The previous high spot on yearlings was $11.25 and occurred last January.

Thousands of grass steers sold betweeu $5 and $6.50, with 1,300-lb. Wyoming cattle topping the range steer delegation at Chicago at $7.25. Contrasted with these were numerous sales of good and choice, handy and medium weight corn-feds up to $9.50 and $10.25, an extreme top of $10.50 on 1,300-lb. steers, and of $9.30 on prime, 1,700-lb. bullocks that had been fed on corn for more than a year.

Some 1,500-lb. to 1,700-lb. steers sold during the week under review as much as 75¢ to $1 above the recent low spot, but bullocks of such weights are not popular with the buyers at market centers and it is thought that few of them remain in feeders' hands.

However, the fact that medium aud strong weight steers showing quality in combiuation with at least a reasonably good corn finish are commanding much more respect on the part of killers than during the summer months apparently has had an encouragiug effect on beef makers which during the last two or three weeks has been reflected in an expanding demand for fair weight cattle to be fed out for the late winter and spring markets. As a result, the countryward movement, while still embracing a much larger quota of light feeders and of light stockers suitable for winter roughing, than of strong weight, fleshy cattle, is by no means as uearly confined to the first-named classes as was the case during most of the past summer.

The volume of trade in stock and feeding cattle at Kansas City and Omaha during September, closely approached that of the corresponding month last year, while Chicago's output during the past two weeks was nearly double that of any two weeks during the past summer.

The bulk of all beef steers sold at Chicago during the week, ranged from $6 to $9.75 with a considerable number of common grassers below $5.50 and a good many yearlings and choice handyweight corn-feds at $10 and higher, the extreme yearliug top beiug $11.30.

Kansas City reported a top of $10.50 ou yearlings, but owing to scarcity of good corn-feds and a liberal supply of southwestern grassers, the bulk of beef steers sold there around $5 to $8.50. Low prices attracted shipping orders to Kansas City from many distant points, Los Angeles packers taking a big string of steers at $4.50 to $5.60 and some cows at $4.10 to $4.50.

MOSTLY RANGE STEERS AT OMAHA.

At Omaha northwestern range steers comprised the big end of the receipts, and the bulk of that kind sold at $5 to $6 with a few of the best, heavy, range cattle upward to $7.50 and $7.75, corn-feds largely between $7.75 and $9.50, and a top on yearlings of $10.50.

Plain and medium native and southwestern grassers predominated at East St. Louis. Bulk of natives sold at $6.75 to $8.50, with top yearlings in load lots at $10.80, while $4.65 to $5.50 took the big end of straight grassers of southwestern origin. St. Paul received virtually uo strictly good or choice corn-feds, and grassers sold there largely from $6.25 down.

A few loads of meaty, 1,000 to 1,100 lb. feeders left Chicago and the leadiug Missouri River feeder markets up to $6.50 and above, while $4.75 to $6.25 took the bulk of stock and feeding steers at these points. Kansas City reported an active stock calf trade at $4.50 to $6.50, with the bulk at $5 to $6.

While fat she stock sold to considerably better advantage at Chicago aud St. Paul than at the close of the preceding week, few cows offered at any of the western markets were good enough to sell above $5.50, and few heifers, barring corn-fed yearlings, above $6.50. The bulk of the grass-fat cows and heifers sold at markets under review within a range of $3.75 to $6, with canners and cutters largely at $2.25 to $3.35. Bulls sold largely at $3 to $5, practically all bolognas closing downward from $4.

(Concluded on page 246, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES MAKE GAINS DURING WEEK AT CHICAGO.

Eastern Markets Slow and Lower—Advances Made Early in Week Lost Before Close.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fresh-meat trade in the East coutinued slow during the week ending Oct. 8 in spite of favorable weather conditions, and early advances in most cases were lost before the end of the week. Pork was the only exception, and prices on that class of meat were maintained at ouly one market. These conditions in the East contrasted sharply with those at Chicago where, under an improved demand, all classes were firm and higher.

Beef.—Daily receipts of beef were only normal, but despite this fact supplies at eastern markets accumulated and after midweek offerings were excessive. Light handy weight carcasses of the yearling and 2-year-old types continued in best demand both at Chicago and eastern markets, while heavy weights were generally draggy. Barring Philadelphia, where prices were mostly steady with the previous week, eastern markets were weak and declining. New York lost all of Monday's gains and closed weak to slightly lower than a week ago, while Boston was off 50¢ to $1 at the close.

BEEF UP $2 AT CHICAGO.

The relative strength of the Chicago market was an outstanding feature of the week's trade, and uneven advances of 50¢ to $2 were registered on all grades of both steers and cows. The closing range of prices at Chicago was mostly $2 higher than at eastern markets.

A slightly improved demaud at Chicago for bulls of the bologna type was reflected in an upward trend of prices early in the week. This, however, was lost after mid week, and closing prices were back to the previous Friday's level. The light and infrequent offerings at eastern markets were not sufficient to establish a market. Because of Jewish holidays during a greater part of the week, the volume of trade in kosher beef was small, and prices were practically the same as a week ago.

Veal.—Although choice veal was relatively scarce, the generally slow demand for all grades resulted in declines at eastern markets. Closing prices were unevenly 50¢ to $2 under a week ago. A more active demand for all classes of fresh meat at Chicago was reflected in a slightly upward

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 8.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	268	$7.34	251	$7.59	240	$7.81	246	$7.65	252	$7.83	276	$7.71	254	$7.62	259	$7.25	251	$14.99
E. St. Louis	188	8.12	181	8.45	197	8.33	194	8.27	208	8.36	201	8.73	191	8.33	198	8.10	195	15.51
Kansas City	227	7.52	221	7.63	235	7.79	233	7.62	240	7.65	209	8.25	228	7.65	213	7.46	216	14.44
Omaha	288	6.57	292	6.66	292	6.77	281	6.69	284	6.60	303	6.54	288	6.66	294	6.55	271	14.64
S. St. Paul	250	6.96	220	7.24	251	7.09	223	7.26	248	7.28	240	7.33	239	7.16	240	6.86	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 8.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,698	20,858	47,840	119,131	30,190	88,941	133,218	44,196	89,022
Denver [1]	14,379	11,337	1,636	4,984	2,344	3,564	45,627	36,209	5,790
East St. Louis	26,491	13,127	9,781	44,161	16,714	22,726	12,085	1,339	5,614
Indianapolis [1]	8,178	4,242	3,620	58,019	31,219	26,405	2,989	2,277	824
Kansas City	89,265	60,451	29,082	26,182	8,596	19,555	55,224	17,900	38,625
Oklahoma City	8,883	3,210	5,378	3,797	243	3,722	265	.....	249
Omaha	39,079	18,142	20,937	29,627	8,159	21,468	94,683	48,105	46,577
St. Joseph	17,661	3,634	8,925	21,269	3,955	16,415	14,623	4,413	10,511
St. Paul [1]	21,934	11,339	10,379	32,163	6,168	24,705	29,783	7,101	9,149
Sioux City	18,076	12,968	4,402	24,038	9,650	13,491	8,395	2,715	4,415
Wichita [1]	5,929	3,098	2,118	4,995	292	4,673	336	.....	201
Total	318,573	162,406	144,098	368,366	117,530	245,665	397,226	164,256	210,977
Previous week	310,456	157,264	146,470	386,616	108,560	267,381	434,416	260,165	222,875

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 7.

trend in veal prices and that market closed steady to $1 higher than a week earlier, with lower grades showing the most strength.

Lamb.—Barring New York, where Monday's advances were firmly held, eastern markets were weak and declining. All of Monday's gains at Philadelphia were lost by midweek and that market closed fully $2 lower than last Friday. After holding relatively steady during the first half of the week, Boston registered sharp declines but reacted Friday and closed in line with one week ago. Although offerings at Chicago were liberal, a more active demand resulted in an upward price trend and the closing prices were $1 higher. Frozen lambs were offered at some eastern markets but met an indifferent demand.

Mutton.—The light demand for mutton at eastern markets was about equal to supplies except at Philadelphia, where declines of $1 to $2 were registered. Conditions at Chicago were practically unchanged from a week ago, with supplies and demand about equal.

Pork.—While some markets reported a slight improvement in demand for fresh pork cuts, trade was generally slow. Although loins advanced unevenly $1 to $2 at eastern markets on Monday, the decline which followed equaled Monday's gains, and closing prices were practically back to the level of the previous week. Boston was an exception, the range at that market averaging $1 higher. Under a fairly regular demand prices at Chicago held steady during the first half of the week but advanced $1 to $2 during the latter half.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 7.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	9,334	12	31,379
Denver	7,462	223	17,578
East St. Louis	6,031	179	1,209
Fort Worth	4,125	210	424
Indianapolis	1,500	406	262
Kansas City	35,809	1,513	12,576
Oklahoma City	3,210	243	.....
Omaha	16,620	87	41,764
St. Joseph	2,935	.....	3,270
St. Paul	9,413	1,687	3,595
Sioux City	11,336	155	1,719
Wichita	2,151	292	.....
Total	109,917	5,007	113,776
Previous week [1]	101,577	6,840	126,922
Same week last year [1]	105,522	10,074	167,262
State destination:			
Arizona	25	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	150	.....
Colorado	3,354	.....	9,385
Connecticut	25	.....	.....
Florida	2	.....	2
Illinois	15,082	909	13,330
Indiana	4,568	406	5,609
Iowa	21,592	1,226	13,476
Kansas	9,573	388	5,193
Kentucky	721	.....	808
Louisiana	61	.....	.....
Maryland	33	.....	.....
Michigan	1,025	.....	8,237
Minnesota	1,802	288	3,429
Mississippi	.....	131	.....
Missouri	14,277	131	12,092
Montana	21	.....	.....
Nebraska	20,542	286	31,235
New Jersey	.....	.....	231
New York	.....	.....	1,661
North Dakota	32	.....	.....
Ohio	4,241	220	5,145
Oklahoma	3,848	93	593
Pennsylvania	3,733	.....	.....
South Dakota	904	.....	775
Texas	2,214	210	191
Virginia	28	.....	.....
West Virginia	74	120	.....
Wisconsin	373	226	2,384
Wyoming	1,767	223	.....
Total	109,917	5,007	113,776

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.00	$8.90	$8.40	$8.40	$8.15
Bulk of sales	7.50–8.90	8.50–8.85	7.25–8.30	6.50–8.00	6.90–8.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium choice	8.15–8.90	7.25–8.00	7.35–8.15	7.25–8.00	7.00–8.00
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.65–9.00	8.65–8.90	7.85–8.40	7.50–8.35	7.25–8.10
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.50–8.95	8.60–8.85	7.10–8.40	7.75–8.40	7.75–8.15
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.15–8.70	8.50–8.80	6.75–8.30	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.35–7.85	6.25–7.00	6.50–7.25	6.50–7.10	6.50–7.15
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.00–7.35	5.75–6.25	5.75–6.50	6.00–6.50	6.25–6.65
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.75–8.50	8.25–8.80	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.35–8.75	6.75–8.50	7.25–8.50	7.50–8.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.75–11.00	8.75–10.00	8.85–10.10	8.50–9.75	.....
Good	8.25–9.85	8.50–9.25	7.60–9.35	7.50–8.50	7.75–9.25
Medium	6.00–8.75	5.25–8.50	5.65–7.90	5.25–7.50	6.00–7.75
Common	4.75–6.00	4.50–5.00	4.60–5.65	4.25–5.25	4.25–5.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.40–11.60	10.00–11.25	9.75–10.75	9.75–10.75	.....
Good	8.85–10.40	8.75–10.00	7.65–9.75	7.25–9.75	8.50–9.75
Medium	6.00–8.85	5.00–8.75	5.50–8.00	5.00–7.25	6.00–8.50
Common	4.50–6.00	4.25–5.00	4.00–5.50	4.00–5.00	4.00–6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.85–9.50	4.00–10.75	3.60–8.00	4.00–8.75	3.50–8.75
Cows, common-choice	3.50–6.75	3.25–6.00	3.25–5.60	3.50–6.25	3.00–6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.25–6.25	3.00–6.25	3.00–5.25	2.75–6.00	2.75–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.60–3.50	2.25–3.50	2.00–3.25	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.00
Canner steers	3.00–3.50	2.50–3.50	2.50–3.25	2.50–3.50	2.25–3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.50–11.00	6.00–10.75	7.00–10.00	6.50–10.00	5.00–9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50–7.50	3.00–8.00	3.25–6.75	3.50–7.00	3.00–6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	4.85–6.75	4.75–6.50	4.65–7.00	4.75–6.75	4.00–6.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.75–6.60	4.25–6.50	4.50–7.00	4.50–6.75	3.75–6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75–6.60	3.25–6.50	3.25–6.75	3.50–6.75	3.50–6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25–4.75	2.50–5.50	2.50–5.50	2.75–5.50	2.50–4.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.25–6.25	5.75–6.75	5.25–6.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00–5.00	3.50–5.50	3.50–5.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.00–9.50	6.75–8.50	7.50–8.85	7.50–8.50	6.50–8.50
Culls and common	5.25–7.75	4.00–6.50	4.25–7.25	4.75–7.25	3.25–6.25
Feeding lambs	6.75–7.75	.....	5.25–7.00	6.25–7.50	4.50–7.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.50–7.50	4.50–6.00	4.50–6.25	5.25–6.50	4.50–6.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00–5.75	3.50–5.00	4.50–5.50	4.25–5.25	3.50–5.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.00–5.25	3.00–4.00	3.50–4.85	3.25–4.75	2.75–4.25
Culls and common	1.50–2.75	1.00–2.75	1.00–3.25	1.50–3.00	1.00–2.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.50–6.50	.....	3.50–5.25	3.50–5.25	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75–3.50	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.	Sept. 13.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.	Sept. 13.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$16.50–17.50	$17.50–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$17.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00
Good	16.00–17.50	15.50–16.50	16.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.50–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.50	12.50–14.00	11.00–13.00	13.00–14.00
Common	9.00–12.00	8.50–10.00	9.00–11.00	9.50–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–12.50	11.50–12.00	11.50–12.00	10.00–11.00	.....	11.00–12.00
Medium	10.50–11.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	8.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.50–9.00	8.00–9.00	.....
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–11.00	.....	9.00–10.00
Common	7.50–8.00	7.75–8.25	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.50	8.00–9.00	8.50–9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00
Good	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–21.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–19.00
Common	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–15.00	10.00–15.00	10.00–14.00	10.00–16.00
Mutton—						
Good	10.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Medium	8.00–9.00	7.00–8.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Common	6.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	6.00–8.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–9.00	6.00–9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–26.00
Good	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–23.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	17.00–19.00
Common	8.50–11.00	9.00–12.00	12.00–15.00	10.00–13.00	8.00–10.00	13.00–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	25.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	30.00–31.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	29.00–30.00
10–12 lbs. average	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	27.00–28.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–25.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00–16.00	12.00–15.00	16.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	15.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	13.00–13.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–22.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR SEPTEMBER.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	545	868	87	210	30	48	458	658	65	270	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	8,485	7,794	108	.....	5,144	3,494	8,367	7,794	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	197	976
Atlanta, Ga.	1,839	1,681	1,010	1,161	558	.....	829	520	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	196	2,014
Augusta, Ga.	819	690	652	587	123	103	167	103	181	142	179	142	.....	.....	52	453
Baltimore, Md.	28,849	34,240	14,337	15,124	.....	500	14,512	19,116	8,558	9,036	3,914	4,305	.....	.....	216	230
Birmingham, Ala.	1,577	3,333	1,449	3,153	.....	.....	128	122	124	218	124	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	5,294	4,893	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,783	2,664	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	46,407	55,630	11,997	15,041	735	1,443	33,935	40,589	22,400	20,663	5,289	4,927	.....	.....	700	2,035
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,677	1,595	1,271	1,320	406	275	406	275	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	960	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	44
Chicago, Ill.	298,007	351,344	203,376	233,973	31,617	54,136	94,631	117,371	57,133	59,764	50,183	52,530	(1)	(1)	1,469	2,639
Cincinnati, Ohio.	45,452	43,756	28,330	28,038	2,363	3,988	17,122	15,718	15,214	12,735	8,207	7,184	.....	.....	715	1,478
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,731	24,071	17,646	18,668	626	677	2,085	5,403	9,356	12,043	8,457	9,089	.....	.....	20	440
Columbia, S. C.	472	666	472	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	48	41	48	.....	.....	.....	118
Columbus, Ohio.	108	246	45	45	.....	69	50	201	99	37	37	32	.....	.....	.....	22
Dallas, Tex.	736	544	736	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	123	205	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,791	3,343	2,710	2,336	.....	527	81	1,007	707	722	690	674	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	32,931	40,747	10,610	16,420	15,654	12,695	21,570	20,836	3,515	3,720	1,940	2,856	1,221	390	808	1,624
Detroit, Mich.	13,398	17,596	11,195	15,288	1,551	1,886	2,203	2,308	4,918	5,803	4,574	5,778	.....	14	.....	186
Dublin, Ga.	241	283	.....	35	280	176	280	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	114,200	150,847	42,578	78,231	19,996	28,538	71,622	72,616	35,480	42,145	14,831	29,870	2,741	1,335	5,387	10,466
El Paso, Tex.	16,758	4,501	1,959	2,635	8,861	1,562	14,799	1,789	890	(1)	214	(1)	676	(1)	1,627	1,320
Emeryville, Calif.	3,479	3,466	3,479	3,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	297	670	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	3,407	5,587	2,349	2,764	306	51	1,058	2,823	979	2,129	690	803	.....	.....	1	3
Fort Worth, Tex.	120,804	104,151	77,246	63,173	13,432	23,555	44,766	36,304	69,943	34,416	55,083	39,796	1,934	767	695	4,280
Fostoria, Ohio.	649	1,201	116	212	156	441	596	672	407	338	82	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	41,143	59,379	18,270	21,810	4,934	5,216	22,873	37,569	18,875	25,362	4,844	3,983	.....	.....	24	835
Jacksonville, Fla.	64	794	.....	730	.....	19	64	55	18	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	72,445	77,616	72,445	77,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,151	37,685	33,151	37,685	.....	.....	100	100
Kansas City, Mo.	308,873	335,737	125,720	159,182	101,992	115,355	184,145	185,124	65,895	61,231	23,882	31,864	7,967	2,319	1,724	5,855
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,758	2,143	849	1,227	.....	217	909	916	57	155	44	155	13	.....	164	444
La Fayette, Ind.	1,599	1,833	1,021	949	159	156	586	893	817	914	421	375	48	48	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	28,595	44,049	4,855	11,165	.....	29,521	23,740	32,884	1,301	2,367	21	83	.....	.....	85	184
Logansport, Ind.	35	30	9	4	3	5	21	26	10	18	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	31,320	35,997	6,855	8,126	4,224	5,565	24,465	27,871	12,706	11,338	1,989	1,774	.....	.....	25	618
Marion, Ohio.	232	2,847	134	64	.....	.....	91	2,720	125	1,486	73	63	.....	.....	.....	245
Memphis, Tenn.	406	2,725	337	.....	32	47	83	2,528	109	443	97	.....	.....	.....	708	1,837
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,791	22,839	16,265	17,925	1,096	1,071	4,499	4,914	12,685	11,398	11,011	11,061	143	219	59	133
Montgomery, Ala.	3,197	5,006	340	324	749	1,200	2,893	4,682	49	1,146	.....	12	.....	28	336	904
Moultrie, Ga.	5	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	5	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)
Nashville, Tenn.	11,445	14,019	3,817	4,573	656	1,327	7,628	9,446	4,744	3,210	950	1,179	.....	.....	.....	189
Nebraska City, Nebr.	98	284	.....	.....	.....	72	98	284	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	3,832	9,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,832	9,849	27	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	945
New Orleans, La.	17,150	20,512	15,046	16,018	944	1,578	2,771	3,993	12,217	11,010	8,969	8,642	.....	.....	.....	73
New York, N. Y.	26,110	21,635	26,110	21,526	.....	.....	.....	109	19,483	15,604	19,483	15,604	.....	.....	39	391
Ogden, Utah.	3,286	3,083	1,309	1,536	65	522	1,977	1,547	221	50	150	25	.....	15	74	1,168
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,678	40,948	22,865	26,722	9,010	10,113	11,254	16,000	6,092	6,485	4,841	8,910	970	599	33	385
Omaha, Nebr.	144,564	194,359	58,279	93,908	77,761	80,533	88,159	100,451	12,587	10,639	3,655	5,869	140	.....	864	2,159
Pasco, Wash.	.....	47	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Peoria, Ill.	3,834	3,157	1,983	1,807	470	143	1,851	1,359	1,544	1,463	585	880	45	9	35	99
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,391	20,285	18,967	19,594	.....	.....	424	691	8,574	8,787	8,525	8,695	.....	.....	104	329
Pittsburgh, Pa.	74,820	81,262	18,643	14,244	.....	.....	51,173	64,906	33,119	32,747	6,995	7,480	.....	.....	721	1,510
Portland, Oreg.	12,613	12,326	6,258	4,683	2,420	3,609	6,152	7,823	1,061	1,022	866	433	120	82	9	555
Pueblo, Colo.	8,209	10,352	199	.....	2	.....	7,662	10,075	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	534
Richmond, Va.	2,433	4,338	2,264	2,306	10	297	169	2,032	798	1,125	798	797	.....	.....	338	1,029
St. Joseph, Mo.	56,135	70,025	36,878	45,598	13,849	14,658	18,906	22,678	10,642	13,940	7,906	10,739	2,049	947	1,374	3,106
St. Paul, Minn.	88,020	164,405	42,441	59,498	32,280	39,504	43,973	93,251	22,560	23,119	19,900	21,492	271	834	151	1,765
Salt Lake City, Utah.	4,349	3,745	2,113	1,649	178	322	2,231	2,096	112	106	96	106	16	.....	22	223
San Antonio, Tex.	13,515	21,704	2,353	4,133	966	9,407	11,162	17,571	7,732	4,922	1,150	2,131	391	675	603	3,999
Seattle, Wash.	3,505	4,928	3,431	4,756	.....	.....	74	172	113	315	113	315	.....	.....	17	31
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,160	94,836	19,260	37,328	31,570	32,290	36,746	52,026	3,814	5,035	3,577	4,292	161	27	571	2,431
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,694	1,819	931	674	1,258	44	1,542	995	183	129	91	74	72	.....	.....	16
Spokane, Wash.	2,410	4,420	1,917	3,387	347	563	630	750	243	695	238	575	3	22	27	108
Tacoma, Wash.	2,077	1,743	2,122	1,844	121	.....	123	3	278	196	272	329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	1,818	6,190	1,006	1,544	294	727	563	4,146	473	2,829	444	762	.....	.....	1	152
Washington, D. C.	2,308	2,190	2,243	2,114	.....	.....	65	76	1,008	911	1,008	911	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	28,241	26,867	10,901	9,226	6,617	9,541	16,142	17,641	6,853	(1)	2,908	(1)	389	(1)	1,229	1,309
Total.	1900,774	2293,693	982,194	1171,893	393,845	488,786	910,306	1086,868	540,944	505,567	330,474	346,194	19,370	8,330	21,818	61,993
Increase or decrease.	−392,919	.....	−189,699	.....	−94,941	.....	−176,562	.....	35,377	.....	−15,720	.....	11,040	.....	−40,175	.....
Per cent.	−17.1	.....	−16.2	.....	−19.4	.....	−16.2	.....	7.0	.....	−4.5	.....	132.5	.....	−64.8	.....
Total for 9 months ending with Sept.	14126,974	16164,683	8314,748	9152,370	2138,645	2689,580	5725,199	6840,217	4054,881	4110,750	2916,619	3042,652	72,628	85,610	227,443	647,116
Increase or decrease.	−2037,709	.....	−837,622	.....	−550,935	.....	−1115,018	.....	−55,869	.....	−126,033	.....	−12,982	.....	−419,673	.....
Per cent.	−12.6	.....	−9.2	.....	−20.5	.....	−16.3	.....	−1.4	.....	−4.1	.....	−15.2	.....	−64.9	.....
September average, 5 years, 1916–1920.	2330,178	.....	1214,766	.....	551,231	.....	1076,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,248	.....
Increase or decrease.	−429,404	.....	−232,572	.....	−157,386	.....	−166,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−99,430	.....
Per cent.	−18.4	.....	−19.1	.....	−28.6	.....	−15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−82.0	.....

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Stockyards not in operation.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	.....	185	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	278	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	339	7,265	15,466	.....	.....	5,905	163	7,265	15,466
Atlanta, Ga.	4,101	3,477	3,619	2,474	.....	.....	482	1,003	202	.....	110	.....	92	.....	92	.....
Augusta, Ga.	768	175	324	175	57	.....	444	.....	15	21	13	21	2	.....	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.	97,734	78,542	81,080	59,178	.....	.....	16,654	19,364	34,591	44,413	17,516	13,256	.....	100	16,985	31,157
Birmingham, Ala.	1,832	2,070	1,832	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	37	143	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	774	789	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	452	964	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	122,624	110,635	55,891	46,957	.....	.....	66,413	63,678	95,744	83,489	22,003	26,948	577	2,086	74,141	56,541
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,317	551	1,317	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	391	896	391	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	120	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	600	46,510	48,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,540	48,300
Chicago, Ill.	493,511	378,753	390,270	297,892	305	10	103,241	80,861	534,556	488,787	317,630	304,050	140,834	175,301	216,926	184,737
Cincinnati, Ohio	113,295	80,523	66,302	43,380	465	1,268	46,993	37,143	30,399	36,088	15,557	10,590	3,658	891	14,842	25,498
Cleveland, Ohio.	83,908	73,477	56,965	45,926	.....	.....	26,943	27,551	32,497	26,487	18,999	7,280	1,064	.....	13,507	19,207
Columbia, S. C.	168	561	168	561	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	5,529	5,713	1,010	1,115	.....	238	4,498	4,598	70	10	70	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,609	2,970	2,609	2,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	40	47	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	9,705	8,072	6,269	4,109	.....	.....	3,436	3,963	1,317	1,256	769	839	.....	.....	548	417
Denver, Colo.	13,872	13,583	13,124	12,086	749	1,361	749	1,361	150,303	205,817	15,631	27,753	37,173	101,992	129,452	155,784
Detroit, Mich.	20,992	30,848	17,458	24,217	409	171	3,534	6,631	27,931	30,717	13,891	22,129	2,909	4,398	14,000	8,588
Dublin, Ga.	282	28	.....	.....	73	28	280	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	199,356	189,662	76,422	88,320	2,709	1,213	122,934	101,342	39,463	59,969	25,170	45,716	4,472	7,859	14,293	14,253
El Paso, Tex.	3,758	1,156	1,087	652	2,671	507	2,671	507	6,211	3,804	734	625	2,587	3,177	5,477	3,177
Emeryville, Calif.	1,279	1,189	1,279	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,715	14,623	16,715	14,623	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	12,016	11,945	4,532	4,567	265	193	7,484	7,378	803	2,554	549	677	.....	.....	254	1,877
Fort Worth, Tex.	28,714	33,218	17,658	25,704	3,402	1,740	11,269	4,271	17,032	20,691	9,537	11,009	3,823	5,585	7,882	6,238
Fostoria, Ohio.	8,158	6,492	950	350	192	125	7,075	6,142	3,867	2,108	10	10	386	62	3,742	2,098
Indianapolis, Ind.	214,214	206,612	92,483	79,223	3,156	1,007	121,731	127,389	17,969	25,489	6,254	4,280	2,055	211	11,715	21,209
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,349	3,586	199	1,963	.....	264	2,766	1,503	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	33,250	57,109	33,250	57,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,372	188,691	158,372	188,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	125,908	116,770	96,626	73,914	8,191	15,881	29,905	43,268	199,279	221,388	142,438	100,766	55,842	103,713	62,814	116,188
Knoxville, Tenn.	693	850	617	179	.....	.....	76	671	76	104	76	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	19,427	16,119	5,620	5,828	1,196	172	13,776	10,231	1,106	1,951	221	440	145	195	834	1,511
Lancaster, Pa.	2,712	11,432	1,076	770	.....	.....	1,636	10,662	1,468	8,551	451	510	.....	.....	1,017	8,041
Logansport, Ind.	1,195	838	1	.....	9	60	1,319	838	82	203	.....	.....	1	3	135	293
Louisville, Ky.	29,504	26,459	11,687	11,964	263	1,334	17,917	14,495	10,363	17,366	2,680	3,054	5,375	4,941	7,683	14,312
Marion, Ohio.	9,113	10,964	1,595	934	328	103	7,439	10,015	776	3,878	12	19	144	100	746	3,883
Memphis, Tenn.	289	799	231	.....	136	74	140	683	6	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Milwaukee, Wis.	35,178	34,933	35,128	34,181	.....	.....	50	752	8,766	12,235	7,224	8,837	.....	.....	1,542	3,398
Montgomery, Ala.	1,118	2,511	137	140	119	143	1,048	2,371	59	561	29	65	2	386	17	499
Moultrie, Ga.	1,600	(2)	205	(2)	489	(2)	1,395	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)
Nashville, Tenn.	34,898	53,103	8,916	6,337	246	1,327	25,982	46,766	2,873	3,954	2,321	2,792	307	888	552	1,162
Nebraska City, Nebr.	14,311	15,778	12,997	15,175	132	.....	132	971	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	353
New Brighton, Minn.	95	375	.....	.....	95	.....	95	375	74,121	14,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,121	14,831
New Orleans, La.	2,243	3,615	2,046	2,058	130	144	443	1,367	522	192	154	186	156	.....	156	.....
New York, N. Y.	80,013	67,633	80,013	67,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,851	18,666	23,851	18,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	7,216	4,483	2,851	4,273	.....	156	4,365	210	61,503	81,852	2,330	1,751	20,501	4,613	59,173	80,101
Oklahoma, Okla.	28,093	34,830	24,633	35,767	1,199	1,546	3,467	2,656	1,171	1,997	493	454	709	722	1,157	1,532
Omaha, Nebr.	127,659	108,668	98,744	75,349	354	.....	28,567	33,319	399,745	517,883	157,429	191,492	203,903	286,699	265,827	326,391
Pasco, Wash.	7	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	193	6,310	1,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,310	1,905
Peoria, Ill.	25,947	18,441	9,757	7,311	1,616	1,325	16,190	11,130	2,783	945	328	85	2,455	600	2,455	860
Philadelphia, Pa.	41,713	36,851	10,090	35,350	.....	.....	1,623	1,501	37,272	39,793	37,030	39,715	.....	.....	242	78
Pittsburgh, Pa.	182,169	177,479	39,345	26,234	.....	.....	134,997	148,986	98,981	89,059	12,253	13,875	.....	.....	81,849	73,583
Portland, Oreg.	10,140	11,938	7,326	5,011	1,396	849	2,138	6,569	30,475	32,135	16,487	13,741	1,131	3,708	15,779	15,193
Pueblo, Colo.	280	859	.....	.....	.....	60	280	860	162,819	166,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,039	166,147
Richmond, Va.	8,583	5,161	8,568	5,025	.....	20	15	136	1,905	1,333	1,334	1,173	531	76	571	160
St. Joseph, Mo.	92,877	88,963	77,847	80,273	770	2,060	15,145	8,382	96,628	95,194	66,438	57,292	24,795	31,189	30,368	37,062
St. Paul, Minn.	103,755	76,247	88,166	67,322	6,668	5,805	15,091	8,431	84,680	132,257	41,958	40,190	14,421	14,139	42,499	85,663
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,924	725	2,696	2	56	387	228	723	18,227	38,948	7,461	692	1,218	11,635	10,766	38,256
San Antonio, Tex.	4,910	4,263	2,413	875	213	648	2,497	3,388	5,419	1,822	193	203	210	1,406	5,226	1,619
Seattle, Wash.	2,974	3,743	2,974	3,639	.....	104	.....	104	7,771	8,742	7,771	8,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	103,236	99,147	65,738	50,427	925	1,941	38,580	48,353	34,670	41,090	16,002	22,111	17,244	16,521	18,821	18,173
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	25,666	6,564	5,288	27	314	80	20,415	6,363	29	319	19	216	.....	.....	.....	182
Spokane, Wash.	2,264	3,660	777	1,946	537	1,813	1,488	1,835	8,974	23,362	3,489	2,431	94	12,278	5,821	20,725
Tacoma, Wash.	3,266	2,188	3,260	1,991	.....	.....	.....	146	3,879	3,974	4,558	4,151	.....	.....	4	3
Toledo, Ohio.	9,787	15,192	150	4,458	.....	325	9,517	10,734	1,719	6,822	29	372	.....	.....	1,603	4,450
Washington, D. C.	9,291	7,804	9,291	7,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525	2,976	3,525	2,976	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	25,925	18,870	24,594	16,880	1,331	1,990	1,331	1,990	2,904	1,824	448	561	.....	98	2,456	1,263
Total.	2654,492	2391,368	1697,501	1451,919	41,175	46,532	947,292	935,270	2618,109	2895,178	1199,712	1216,628	554,715	795,988	1428,286	1632,387
Increase or decrease.	263,124	.....	245,582	.....	−5,357	.....	12,022	.....	−277,069	.....	−16,916	.....	−241,273	.....	−201,101	.....
Per cent.	11.0	.....	16.9	.....	−11.5	.....	1.3	.....	−9.6	.....	−1.4	.....	−30.3	.....	−12.5	.....
Total for first 9 months ending with September.	30238,622	31259,831	19825,391	19888,851	385,179	576,616	10413,959	11306,676	17393,684	16473,421	9721,897	8101,653	1,680,701	3001,620	7689,585	8352,512
Increase or decrease.	−991,209	.....	−63,460	.....	−191,437	.....	−892,717	.....	920,263	.....	1623,244	.....	−1323,919	.....	−662,927	.....
Per cent.	−3.2	.....	−0.3	.....	−33.2	.....	−7.9	.....	5.6	.....	20.0	.....	−44.1	.....	−7.9	.....
September average, 5 years, 1916–1920.	2232,844	.....	1459,468	.....	58,360	.....	759,103	.....	3089,989	.....	1120,289	.....	1006,852	.....	1928,346	.....
Increase or decrease.	421,648	.....	238,033	.....	−17,185	.....	188,189	.....	−471,880	.....	79,423	.....	−452,137	.....	−500,060	.....
Per cent.	18.9	.....	16.3	.....	−29.4	.....	24.8	.....	−15.3	.....	7.1	.....	−44.9	.....	−25.9	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

[2] Stockyards not in operation.

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 242.)

Calf prices were little changed at Kansas City and Omaha, but light vealers declined irregularly 50¢ to $1 at other points under review, with a practical top to packers of $11 at Chicago.

Hogs.—Under the impetus of a fairly broad shipping demand and continued good buying of lard and fresh and cured pork products, both on domestic and foreign account, the trade was treated to the rather unusual spectacle of a healthy October upward swing in hog prices. A decrease in receipts of heavy packing sows and a proportionate increase in supplies of underweights and butchers carried average weights down at most of the markets under review. Likewise curtailment in supplies of heavy packing sows caused that class to meet with more favor, with the result that heavy barrows and sows showed relatively the greatest advance at most points. Those grades last week gained 50¢ to 65¢ at Chicago compared with a 40¢ advance in top prices during the same period.

PRICE RANGE NARROWS MATERIALLY.

The price spread was the narrowest since the first week in July. The healthier feeling in the hog market injected more optimism into the ranks of producers and caused a marked decrease in receipts of underweights toward the close of the week. This was carried to so great an extent that eastern buyers had difficulty in filling orders for pigs and light lights.

Chicago's average weight on Oct. 5 at 240 lbs. was the lightest for any day since June 24 last, and the week's average weight at 254 lbs. was 5 lbs. lighter than the previous week and the lightest since the last week in July. Stock pigs closed the week selling largely at $8 at St. Paul, while Kansas City reported a scarcity of suitable offerings averaging under 100 lbs. and top sales at $8.40.

Sheep.—With the week's receipts of sheep and lambs at 10 large market centers falling nearly 40,000 short of the week previous, and with supply shrinkage more apparent on fat than on feeder classes, and demand for the latter of larger volume than previously, the trade in this department carried a generally healthy undertone. Sheep and feeding lambs sold strong to higher at all markets under review, while fat lambs advanced mostly 25¢ at Chicago and East St. Louis, and fully 50¢ at St. Paul, held practically unchanged at Kansas City and weakened slightly at Omaha.

The character of the range stock offered would seem to indicate that supplies of fat lambs from that source are limited. This, together with the fact that the demand for feeders has broadened greatly within the last few weeks, is looked upon by the trade as giving promise of a fairly stable market in the future. In this connection, however, it should be borne in mind that the first stormy weather may be expected to swell temporarily the marketward movement, as it forces to the shambles considerable cornfield and pasture stock the owners of which are unprepared or unwilling to hold it during all or a part of the winter.

Opening, Oct. 10.—The week opened with heavy receipts of cattle, grassers, and short-feds greatly predominating, and choice, corn-feds comparatively scarce. The latter were generally steady while other classes were slow to 25¢ lower. Yearlings were again prime favorites and $11.50—a new yearling top for the year—was recorded at Chicago. Contrasted with this high spot, however, were thousands of grass steers selling downward from $7.35, the bulk of such kinds ranging from $5.25 to $6.50.

The $9 hog made a return engagement at Chicago, the first time since Sept. 13. Prices at points under review were mostly 15¢ to 25¢ higher, with Chicago's closing market 25¢ to 35¢ up, shipping demand being very broad at that point. Chicago's top was $9, with the bulk of lights and light butchers at $8.60 to $8.90 and the bulk of packing sows $7.40 to $7.75. East St. Louis reported tops at $8.95, Kansas City $8.45, Omaha $8.40 and St. Paul $8.25.

Fat lambs were strong to 25¢ higher except at St. Paul, where a 25¢ decline was reported. Fat sheep and yearlings ruled steady to strong and under a healthy demand feeding lambs worked 25¢ higher at Chicago. Choice, fat western lambs reached $9.25 at Chicago, and best feeding lambs brought $7.75.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 9.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$22.50-24.00	$23.50-24.00	$27.50-28.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00-26.00	26.00-26.75	29.00-30.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	12.50-14.50	12.50-15.00	14.50-16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	22.00-23.00	23.50-24.50	25.50-26.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00-35.00	34.00-35.00	35.50-38.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.00-15.00	14.75-16.00	14.75-15.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.00-12.00	11.75-12.25	11.25-11.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.00	11.50-13.75	13.75-15.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.50-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.50-12.25

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Concluded from front page.)

What may be of still greater importance when viewed from the standpoint of the cattle and beef industries is the fact that stocker and feeder shipments of cattle during September were 95,000 head, or 19% less than a year ago. August shipments back to the country showed a moderate increase over those of the corresponding month last year and it was thought by some that the tide had definitely turned toward a more substantial restocking of farms and ranches. However, the fact that September movements showed only slight increases over those of August and were 28% under the five-year average would scarcely provide grounds for a great deal of optimism.

Viewed comparatively and using the corresponding month of the preceding year as a basis, stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves have decreased almost steadily during the past 21 months. Stated differently, with the single exception of August this year, such shipments have shown monthly decreases ever since December, 1919

Sheep and lamb receipts were the smallest for September since 1917 but were the heaviest for any month since October of last year. The fact that marketings of such stock during each of the last three months have been less than during the corresponding months in 1920 may, or may not, be considered a hopeful sign from the standpoint of the sheep industry as a whole.

Stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs were 241,000 head, or 30% less than a year ago and 45% under the five-year average. In fact, the number of sheep and lambs sent back to the country for feeding and breeding was the smallest for any September since the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates began compiling such data, six years ago.

Receipts of hogs not only showed an 11% increase over those of September, 1920, but were 421,000 head, or 19%, over the five-year average and constituted the heaviest September run during the past seven years. Shipments of stock hogs, though nearly double those of August, were 11% under those of September, 1920, and 29% under the five-year average. In fact, they were less than for any September since 1917. It seems probable, however, that this comparatively small movement of stock hogs from public markets, which occurred despite record-breaking receipts, was due largely to a scarcity of that particular class of hogs at centralized markets rather than a lack of demand on the part of hog feeders.

As might be expected in view of the decreased receipts, local slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs showed decreases as compared with 1920, while that of hogs showed a rather substantial increase. It might be noted in this connection, however, that while receipts of sheep and lambs decreased nearly 10% and stocker and feeder shipments decreased more than 30%, local slaughter decreased but little more than 1%. In the case of cattle and hogs, changes in local slaughter were fairly comparable with similar changes in receipts.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Sept.	9 months Jan.-Sept.	Total for year.	Sept.	9 months Jan.-Sept.	Total for year.	Sept.	9 mos. Jan.-Sept.	Total for year.	Sept.	9 months Jan.-Sept.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,778	11,829	17,676	947	7,058	10,294	464	2,448	3,847	788	4,451	6,953
1917	2,357	15,488	23,066	1,229	9,258	13,275	588	2,962	4,803	1,096	5,991	9,473
1918	2,826	17,639	25,295	1,532	10,547	14,874	604	3,319	5,013	1,246	6,921	10,311
1919	2,396	16,731	24,624	1,195	9,695	13,633	612	3,254	5,286	1,166	6,824	10,757
1920	2,294	16,165	22,197	1,172	9,152	12,194	489	2,690	4,102	1,087	6,840	9,831
1921	1,901	14,127	.....	982	8,315	.....	394	2,139	.....	910	5,725	.....
Calves only:												
1920	506	4,111	5,337	346	3,043	3,875	8	86	121	162	1,073	1,455
1921	541	4,055	.....	330	2,917	.....	19	73	.....	197	1,091	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,386	29,813	43,265	1,729	21,406	30,984	27	131	194	639	8,207	11,979
1917	1,614	27,433	38,042	1,051	18,622	25,440	28	253	788	541	8,786	12,571
1918	2,375	31,316	44,863	1,554	20,465	30,441	116	689	989	803	10,743	14,373
1919	2,397	32,628	44,469	1,511	22,263	30,018	74	630	902	877	10,292	14,366
1920	2,391	31,260	42,121	1,452	19,889	26,761	47	577	728	935	11,307	15,298
1921	2,654	30,269	.....	1,698	19,825	.....	41	385	.....	947	10,414	.....
Sheep:												
1916	2,650	13,856	20,692	1,104	8,037	11,228	661	1,521	3,277	1,479	5,585	9,193
1917	2,554	13,340	20,216	730	6,728	9,142	968	2,157	4,448	1,799	6,525	11,010
1918	3,496	14,927	22,485	1,197	7,018	10,266	1,105	2,839	5,208	2,233	7,819	12,204
1919	3,854	18,201	27,256	1,353	8,772	12,646	1,505	3,971	6,956	2,499	9,384	14,585
1920	2,895	16,473	23,538	1,217	8,102	10,981	796	3,005	5,180	1,632	8,353	12,563
1921	2,618	17,394	.....	1,200	9,725	.....	555	1,681	.....	1,428	7,690	.....

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE TO NEW HIGH LEVELS DURING WEEK.

Much Stronger Tone in Evidence on All Markets—Imports of Danish Stock Quickly Sold.

The tone of the butter markets was much stronger during the week ending Oct. 8 and prices were pushed to new high levels for the season. Buyers kept arrivals of fancy butter cleared up and at times found difficulty in supplying their needs; sellers gradually changed from their conservative free selling attitude to a more confident position and began raising asking prices. This resulted in advances of 1¢ to 2½¢ on the four markets, the biggest advance being registered at New York. The New York market, no doubt, was influenced by the fact that up to this time operators there had held a more conservative attitude on account of the importations of Danish butter into that market.

Trading in both fancy and medium grade butter, especially on the eastern markets, was so much more active that dealers commonly expressed the opinion that the week's business was the best for some time. Among the more important causes of this improvement were the better quality of receipts, freer buying to supply an already good consumptive demand, lighter receipts, and the knowledge that importations of Danish butter, for the time being at least, will be only moderate.

UNDERGRADES SELL MORE ACTIVELY.

The improvement in quality did not cause an increase in the stocks of fancy butter beyond buyers' needs. In fact, the supply was barely sufficient to meet the good demand, but at the same time it did decrease the receipts of undergrades enough so that receivers with the aid of a better demand for cheaper butter were able to make sizable reductions in their stocks of undergrades. Cars of centralized which last week were practically unsalable found a fair demand from local and out-of-town buyers, and although advances in prices on these were hardly as large as those on top grades, there was a gradual hardening of prices.

Other lines of medium and undergrade also shared in the improved demand. There is, however, a wide range of prices now prevailing between the different scores. The range between 89 and 92 score butter at New York and Boston during the week varied from 5½¢ to 6½¢; at Philadelphia from 8¢ to 9¢; and at Chicago from 7½¢ to 8¢. In view of this wide range it is not surprising that many of the buyers turned their attention to the lower grades of butter.

The demand for storage butter is also increasing as prices advance, but holders are beginning to look more and more for outlets, because the bulk of the holdings now show a profit. The cooler weather has made possible a greater use of storage goods and buyers were able to supply their wants from offerings at prices ranging from 1½¢ to 3¢ under the price of 92-score fresh, depending largely on quality.

The Oct. 1 report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association shows an increase in the make of 17.1% over the same week last year, but a decrease of 3.3% compared with the previous week this year.

The cargo of 1,250 casks of Danish butter brought into New York by the S. S. *Frederick VIII* has been cleaned up by buyers at prices ranging from 45 to 46½¢. Further importations amounting to about 3,450 casks were unloaded during the week from the S. S. *Heligolav* and S. S. *Drottingholm*. The *Oscar II* is carrying a cargo of Danish butter estimated at something over 2,000 casks. Offerings from Copenhagen early in the week were reported at 38¢ to 38½¢ c. i. f., but later, because of firmer markets and advancing exchange, these prices were raised to 40¢ to 41¢. New Zealand butter, which some time ago could be bought at 40¢, is now being offered at 38¢ to 39¢, and Australian butter is being offered at prices considerably less than these quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 8.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	45	44½	46	45½	45½
Tuesday	45½	44½	46	45½	45½
Wednesday	45½	44½	46½	46	46¾
Thursday	46	44½	46½	46	46½
Friday	46½	45	47	46	46½
Saturday	46½	45½	47½	46	46½
Average for week	45.83	44.75	46.58	45.83	46.21
Previous week	44.08	43.45	45.00	44.67	44.87
Corresponding week last year	62.92	59.66	62.08	61.83	63.66

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20½–21½	19¾–20½	22–22½	20¾	20
Tuesday	21 –22	19¾–20½	22–23	20¾	19½
Wednesday	21 –22	19¾–20½	22–23	20¾	19
Thursday	21 –22	19½–20	22–23	20¾	19½
Friday	21 –22½	19½–20	22–23	21¼	19½
Saturday	21 –22½	19½–20	22–23	21¼	19½
Average for week	21.50	19.94	22.46	20.92	19.50
Previous week	21.00	20.13	22.33	20.83	19.35
Corresponding week last year	28.00	26.17	29.83	30.91	26.31

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	38¾	Friday	38¾-39
Tuesday	38¾	Saturday	.....
Wednesday	38¾		
Thursday	38¾	Average	38.77

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 8.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,002,268	10,710,039	8,243,341
Receipts since Jan. 1	459,182,429	448,180,161	405,665,678
Put into cold storage	1,391,150	1,561,618	1,763,030
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,070,838	2,565,222	2,491,165
Change during week	−1,679,688	−1,003,604	− 728,135
Total holdings	55,747,063	57,426,751	66,683,047
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,324,953	3,417,635	3,188,187
Receipts since Jan. 1	144,442,612	141,117,659	133,757,864
Put into coldstorage	908,038	1,193,333	823,085
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,261,749	1,840,048	1,347,914
Change during week	− 353,711	− 646,715	− 524,829
Total holdings	16,652,772	17,006,483	18,876,713
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,635,128	4,180,468	3,037,223
Receipts since Jan. 1	130,219,209	125,584,081	122,386,808
Put into cold storage	2,062,774	1,763,783	1,894,705
Withdrawn from cold storage	981,702	1,086,169	1,303,341
Change during week	+1,081,072	+ 677,614	+ 591,364
Total holdings	19,383,714	18,302,642	16,426,385
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	199,725	208,045	158,349
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,519,491	13,319,676	11,992,766
Put into cold storage	18,179	17,305	32,021
Withdrawn from cold storage	161,254	168,670	189,303
Change during week	− 143,075	− 151,365	− 148,282
Total holdings	2,990,979	3,134,054	2,441,160

FIRM TONE STILL DISPLAYED BY PRIMARY CHEESE MARKETS.

Trading During Week of Fair Volume—Southern Demand Continues Active—Daisies Popular.

Nothing of special note featured cheese markets during the week ending Oct. 8 The steady to firm tone which has ruled for several weeks continued, with the bulk of the business still taking place at country markets. Trading on the Wisconsin cheese boards on Oct. 3 resulted in only slight price changes from the previous week, although on the whole the tendency was upward.

Business in the early part of the week was light, but considerable activity developed before the close, especially on Daisies for which there has been a heavy demand. The continued good demand from southern buyers in part explains this, and occasional sales have been heard of at prices even a fraction higher than those prevailing on this style, delivery to be made any time during the month. Production is holding up well in Wisconsin under fairly favorable weather conditions, and quality has been running good for the season.

CANADIAN CHEESE AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago market saw no really active business at any time during the week. Instead of the firmness which existed at country markets, some dealers found that the only way of getting business was by making price concessions. Offerings of Canadian cheese at low prices served to disturb conditions somewhat, a large block of Canadian White Cheddars having been reported offered as low as 14½¢.

The market at New York, however, became more active, and the firmer tone was supported by more confident buying on the part of those who evidently look for higher markets later. A few more purchases of Canadian cheese were reported but at prices a trifle higher than those mentioned last week. Canadian markets gained some strength during the week due to the appearance of English buyers who took enough goods to cause an advance of 1¢ to 2¢ in prices. The Canadian cheese which had arrived at New York and which had been offered at such low prices as to be a factor on the local market was held more firmly after this. Some of the Canadian cheese purchased still remains in storage in Canada, having been bought for speculative purposes.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Oct. 8 amounted to 439 bales, weighing 144,426 lbs. and valued at $25,469. In addition there were imported 458 bales (299,845 lbs.) of goat hair, alpaca, etc., valued at $34,712.

Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 2,983 bales of wool, weighing 1,043,265 lbs. and having a valuation of $174,073. In addition, 15 bales of mohair, weighing 6,289 lbs. and valued at $2,722, were received through the same port.

A Correction.

In the table showing "Stocker and feeder shipments," which appeared on page 228 of The Market Reporter for Oct. 8, in the column headed "Hogs," the number "1,866" opposite "Wisconsin" should be omitted. This number is not included in the total.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS REACH HIGH POINT OF SEASON DURING PAST WEEK.

Over 25,000 Carloads Rolled—Boxed Apples Sell at Lower Prices—Potatoes Slightly Higher.

Produce markets strengthened during the week ending Oct. 10 and closed with a generally firm tone for most of the leading fruits and vegetables. Boxed apples were weaker. The week's movement of principal lines was 25,029 cars, or about 1,000 cars heavier than for last week. This gain may be accounted for mainly by the increase in apple and cabbage shipments. Potatoes, onions, and grapes moved in lighter volume than last week.

Potatoes.—Potato shipments decreased somewhat from last week's record-breaking volume, 9,391 cars having moved, compared with 10,184. Minnesota with 2,384 cars and North Dakota with 1,885 cars were the leading shipping States. Receipts at eight leading markets were 1,804 cars, a decrease of 360 cars from last week's supply of 2,164. Markets closed steady to strong and prices advanced under improved demand.

In producing sections markets were stronger, with slightly higher prices. New York sacked Round Whites advanced 35¢ to 40¢ to a close of $2.10 to $2.15 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping points, and showed gains of 40¢ to 45¢ in Pittsburgh, ranging $2.45 to $2.50. Bulk stock declined 10¢ to 15¢ in New York the middle of the week, but closed firm at $1.95 to $2.10. In Philadelphia bulk stock advanced 20¢ to 25¢, closing $2.25 to $2.35. Northern Round Whites advanced 20¢ to 25¢ in the Chicago car-lot market, where sacked stock sold at $2.10 to $2.25. In Cincinnati this stock held steady at $2.35. In producing sections Round Whites advanced 15¢ to 25¢ to a close of $1.85 to $2 f. o. b. Idaho and Colorado Rurals advanced 20¢ to 25¢ and closed strong at Colorado points at $1.50, but weaker at Idaho points, ranging $1.15 to $1.30, wagonloads, cash to growers. Maine bulk Green Mountains followed the upward trend of other sections and closed strong at $1.46 to $1.56 f. o. b. shipping points, and advanced 30¢ in New York, ranging $1.95 to $2.15.

BARRELED APPLES STEADY.

Apples.—Apple shipments continued heavy, with a total movement from all sections of 7,816 cars, exceeding last season's movement for the same week by more than 1,000 cars. Nearly two-thirds of the shipments were from States shipping boxed apples, Washington alone, with 2,945 cars, sending more than all barrel shipping States combined. Markets were steady to strong for barreled stock, but weaker for boxed apples. New York and Michigan Baldwins, A 2½, were firm in New York and Chicago at $7 to $7.50 per bbl. and advanced 25¢ in producing sections, closing steady at $6.50 f. o. b shipping points. New York Rhode Island Greenings advanced $1 in New York City, to a close of $9 to $10. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans were about steady at a wider range of $1.85 to $2.25 per box f. o. b. and Winesaps slightly weaker at $2. Jonathans declined $1 to $1.50 in New York to a range of $2.50 to $3.25.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potato prices held firm under improved demand. Virginia Eastern Shore yellow varieties advanced $1.25 in New York, reaching $4 to $4.25 per bbl. and showed gains of 25¢ to 50¢ in Boston at $4.50 to $4.62½. Prices in other markets were firm at $4 to $4.25, reaching $4.25 to $4.50 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls were firm in Chicago and St. Louis at $1 to $1.25 per bushel hamper. New Jersey yellow varieties were firm in New York at $1.65 to $1.75 per bushel hamper and in Chicago and Pittsburgh at $1.85 to $2.10 Shipments were 726 cars, slightly heavier than last week's movement. Virginia continues to furnish about half the weekly supply with 366 cars.

Cabbage.—Increasing demand for cabbage in leading cities advanced prices and markets closed generally steady to strong. New York Danish type advanced $10, closing at $35 to $40 per ton bulk in New York and Philadelphia and at $32 to $33 in Pittsburgh. This stock was steady at $30 f. o. b. shipping points. Northern Danish stock advanced $15 to $20 in St. Louis ruling $55, gained $5 in Chicago closing firm at $40, and closed strong and active in producing sections at $28 to $30.

Onions.—Onions have been moving in lighter volume during the week and supplies in city markets decreased. Markets closed with a generally strong tone and advancing prices. Eastern yellow Globes advanced 50¢ to 75¢ in city markets, ranging $4 to $4.75 per 100 lbs. sacked, reaching the highest point in Philadelphia. This stock advanced 40¢ to 50¢ to a range of $3.90 to $4 f. o. b. shipping points. Middle western yellow varieties advanced 25¢ to 50¢ in most markets, closing at $4 to $4.50, but weakened slightly in Chicago and closed at $3.50 to $4. California yellow stock held steady in Chicago at $4.25 to $4.50. Shipments for the week were 611 cars or about half the movement for the same week last year. Shipments for last week were 731 cars.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* was higher in Philadelphia at $2.15 to $2.25 per crate, steady in Cincinnati and St. Louis at $2 to $2.25. California stock advanced 25¢ in Chicago, closing at $2 to $2.25. New York *celery* was higher in New York at $3 to $4 per crate. Michigan Golden Hearts in highball crates were firm in Chicago and St. Louis at $1 to $1.25. Colorado stock weakened in Kansas City to $6 per crate. Massachusetts *cranberries* ranged $11 to $12 per bbl. in Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and reached $13 in Kansas City. New York Big Boston *lettuce* declined 50¢ in most markets, ranging 75¢ to $1.50 per crate. New York Bartlett *pears* weakened to a close of $3 to $3.50 per bu. Michigan Kieffers were firm in Chicago at $2.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 8.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Oct. 8.	Last season to Oct. 8.	Total last season
Apples:						
Boxed	5,082	2,465	3,568	13,360	5,909	36,281
Barreled	2,734	4,269	2,367	11,817	18,243	72,219
Cabbage	999	1,010	682	18,462	18,700	33,038
Cauliflower	120	64	87	278	201	3,508
Celery	247	234	147	5,208	3,867	10,367
Grapes	3,781	4,818	4,379	23,186	22,470	39,141
Lettuce:						
Old crop	218	94	263	16,675	11,941	12,469
New crop	94	42	6	100	44	8,389
Onions	611	1,220	731	12,370	14,565	28,326
Pears	404	1,050	551	10,867	11,549	15,164
Potatoes:						
Sweet	726	674	692	5,765	4,330	18,012
White	9,391	6,282	10,184	90,160	72,116	194,874
Tomatoes	264	596	395	15,367	14,249	15,129
Vegetables, mixed	358	250	310	12,792	9,700	13,219
Total	25,029	23,068	24,362	236,416	207,884	500,136

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs., Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Oct. 10.	This season. Oct. 3.	One year ago.
New York	374	$2.00–2.15	[1] $1.65–1.80	[1] $2.50–2.60
Boston	170	[2] 1.90–2.00	[2] 1.75–1.85	[2] 2.10–2.25
Philadelphia	178	2.25–2.35	[1] 2.00–2.15	2.15
Pittsburgh	89	2.45–2.50	2.00–2.10	2.65
Cincinnati	90	2.35	2.35	2.50
Chicago	406	[3] 2.10–2.25	[3] 1.90–2.00	[3] 1.80–1.90
St. Louis	179	2.25	[4] 2.25–2.30	[4] 2.25
Kansas City	318	[4] 2.20	[4] 2.00–2.10	[4] 2.00–2.25

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	77	$4.00–4.25	$2.75–3.00	$5.00–5.50
Boston	113	4.25–4.63	4.00–4.25	4.75
Philadelphia	3	2.50–2.75	4.00	4.25
Pittsburgh	54	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.15	4.75–5.00
Cincinnati	3	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.75
Chicago	49	4.25–4.50	4.00–4.50	5.25–5.50
St. Louis	2	[5] 1.00–1.15	[5] 1.15	[5] 1.25
Kansas City	0	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00–1.10	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs., Sacked.

New York	58	$4.00–4.25	$3.25–3.50	$1.70–2.00
Boston	24	4.00–4.25	3.75	1.50–1.75
Philadelphia	13	4.50–4.75	4.00	1.75
Pittsburgh	15	4.25–4.50	3.75–4.00	2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	9	4.50	4.25	1.25–1.50
Chicago	143	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.06	1.60–1.75
St. Louis	18	[6] 3.85–4.00	[6] 3.50–3.75	[6] 1.70–1.75
Kansas City	36	[6] 3.00–3.25	[6] 3.00–3.25	[6] 1.60–1.65

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish, per ton bulk.

New York	16	$38–40	[7] $30–35	$15–16
Boston	15	[8] 2.50	[8] 2.00–2.25	[8] .75
Philadelphia	14	35–40	[7] 15–20	12–14
Pittsburgh	25	32–33	[7] 25	15–16
Cincinnati	8	50	24–25	22–25
Chicago	26	40	35	11–12
St. Louis	45	55	40	40
Kansas City	20	[9] 1.75–2.00	[9] 1.75	[9] 2.00

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins and Fall Varieties, A 2½, Barrels.

New York	317	$ 7.00–7.50	$6.50–7.00	$4.00–4.50
Boston	140	8.00	8.00–9.00	6.00
Philadelphia	107	7.00	7.00–7.50	5.00
Pittsburgh	77	8.00	8.00–8.50	5.00–5.50
Cincinnati	55	.....	8.00–8.50	4.75
Chicago	263	7.00–7.50	8.25–9.00	5.50–6.25
St. Louis	62	.....	.....	[10] 6.50–7.50
Kansas City	2	.....	.....	[10] 7.00–8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	135	$2.50–3.25	$3.25–4.25	$3.50–4.00
Boston	35	.....	3.50–4.00	.....
Philadelphia	83	2.75–3.25	3.50–3.75	.....
Pittsburgh	39	.....	3.00	.....
Chicago	337	[11] 2.00–3.00	[11] 2.00–3.25	4.10
St. Louis	103	.....	[11] 2.75–3.20	.....
Kansas City	183	3.25	[12] 2.75–3.00	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs., sacked).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$2.10–2.15	$1.75	.....
Presque Isle, Me.	[9] 1.46–1.56	[9] 1.26–1.41	[9] $1.75–1.80
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.90–2.00	1.75–1.80	1.80–1.97
Waupaca, Wis.	1.85–2.00	1.60–1.90	1.70–1.80
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.85–2.00	1.65–1.85	1.55–1.75
Alliance, Nebr.	[13] 1.25	1.80	1.65
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[13] 1.15–1.30	1.10	1.00–1.10
Greeley, Colo.	[13] 1.50	[13] 1.15–1.25	[13] 1.15–1.25
ONIONS (100 lbs., sacked).			
Massachusetts points	3.90–4.00	3.50	1.10–1.25
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.00	.....	1.30–1.35
CABBAGE (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	30.00	12.00
Appleton, Wis.	29.00–30.00	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	28.00	.....	12.00–15.00
APPLES.			
Barrels:			
Rochester, N. Y.	6.50	6.25	4.00
Boxes:			
Spokane, Wash.	2.00	2.00–2.25	2.10

[1] Maine Green Mountains, bulk.
[2] Maine Green Mountains.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel baskets.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Domestic.
[8] Barrels.
[9] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[10] Middle western Jonathans.
[11] Auction sales.
[12] Colorado Jonathans.
[13] Wagon loads, cash to growers.

INTEREST IN SOUTHERN PEANUTS CENTERS IN NEW CROP.

1921 Crop Estimated at Approximately 31,898,000 Bushels—August Imports Negligible.

Very little of the 1920 peanut crop remains in the hands of growers, and the interest of peanut shellers and crushers is directed toward the new crop. In Georgia and Alabama new crop of farmers' grade, Spanish peanuts, are beginning to be marketed, and are moving slowly at $65 to $75 per ton in wagonlots delivered to the mill. This compares with prices of $100 to $110 per ton for new crop stock a year ago, and with quotations of $200 to $220 per ton for farmers' grade Spanish at the opening of the 1919 season. Farmers generally have been inclined to hold their crop, anticipating a stiffening in quotations later on, but the movement is now increasing in some localities.

A few southern mills are again shelling or crushing peanuts. The majority of the mills have recently been closed down until new crop offerings should become more abundant. In the late summer and early fall, mill repairs are made and equipment is overhauled so that everything will be in readiness when the heavy movement of farmers' stock begins.

DEMAND LARGELY FOR SHELLED NUTS.

The demand from dealers and brokers in the consuming centers for Virginia type peanuts continues to be largely for shelled nuts, although shipments of cleaned stocks are still heavy. No. 1 Virginias are stronger and have advanced to a range of 7¼¢ to 7¾¢ per lb. Cleaned Virginia jumbos are listed at 11½¢ to 12¢ per lb. and fancys at 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb.

Shelled peanuts of the old crop in the Southeast are almost exhausted. Old No. 1 Spanish are listed at 5½¢ to 6¢ per lb., with new crop goods quoted at 6¼¢ to 6¾¢ per lb. New crop Spanish is now nicely cured and ready to ship, while Runners in many sections are still green and not ready to dig.

In the Southwest practically no farmers' goods of the new crop have changed hands, as only a small quantity of peanuts has been harvested and most farmers are inclined to hold for higher prices. Business in shelled nuts of the 1920 crop for shipment to Chicago or the West is better than it has been for months. Considerable quantities of shelled peanuts have been purchased recently in Texas for crushing into oil in that State. Spanish No. 1 can be bought in the Southwest for 6¢ to 6½¢ per lb.

Practically no imports have been reported at Pacific coast ports for several weeks. The market is stronger at Seattle, where all offers for oriental goods range above recent quotations. Old crop stock, 38/40 to the ounce, has sold recently at Seattle, duty paid, for 8¢ per lb. Contracts for the new crop, based on the present duty, f. o. b. cars at Seattle, have been made for November-December shipment from the Orient at $9.05 per 100 lbs. for the 30/32 count and $9.30 per 100 lbs. for 28/30 to the ounce size. There were 330,000 lbs. of unshelled oriental peanuts and about 2,286,000 lbs. of shelled peanuts the last of September in Port of Seattle warehouses. During August less than 400,000 lbs. of oriental peanuts came into the country, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a total which compares with imports of over 5,000,000 lbs. during August of last year. During August, 990,000 lbs. of domestic peanuts were exported, of which over 700,000 lbs. were sent to Canada, and more than half of the remainder to Europe.

The 1921 peanut crop of the United States was estimated on Oct. 1 at 31,898,000 bus., compared with 35,960,000 bus. in 1920 and 33,925,000 bus. in 1919. The bulk of the crop is produced in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and South Carolina.

Western New York Apples in Strong Market Position.

The apple harvest in western New York was practically completed by the middle of October, according to a local representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Early and fall varieties were quickly cleaned up and the demand for other fruit resulted in a very early picking of winter apples, mainly Baldwins. Picking of winter fruit was about 15 days earlier than usual. The fruit at that time was undersized and poor in color, but in order to supply the demand an early shipping movement was started before the end of September.

More apples are being shipped in bushel baskets this year than in former seasons. The market opened at $1.75 per bushel basket and advanced to $1.85 with a good demand and heavy shipments, but recently the demand has lessened somewhat and most sales are now being made at $1.75, with a few at $1.80 to $1.85. The demand, however, continues fairly steady and no indications point to a lower level, although the larger city markets have been heavily supplied and orders have been curtailed temporarily.

This year practically all the stock is packed mixed A and B grade, 2¼ inches up. Since the first shipment of bulk stock the market has been firm and prices have steadily advanced from $2.85 per 100 lbs. on Baldwins to $3.25 for handpicked, orchard run, 2¼ inches up. At present little difficulty is experienced in marketing at that figure, many sales being made at an advance of 10¢. The supply is limited and rapidly decreasing, with an increasing demand.

Little price change occurred in the barreled Baldwin market. Very few cars are being sold at the present time, most dealers filling orders on previous sales or placing stock in cold storage, to be held for a higher market. Such a limited amount of trading is done that a definite price is difficult to quote, but sales are generally at $6.50 per bbl. for A2½-inch Baldwins. Many dealers are refusing to take orders at the present market price, preferring to hold until the market shows more activity. Considering the price, the demand is not what might be termed good but only fair. As a result of the generally small sizes many dealers are packing the apples as A2¼ up, taking in all sizes instead of grading by ¼ and ½ inch.

Apple Shipments to October 1.

Apple shipments to Oct. 1 were slightly over 17,000 cars, or just about the same number of cars as last season to the corresponding date. The shortage in the movement from the barrel sections has been offset by activity in the northwestern box apple region.

New Rate on Apples from Seattle to North European Ports.

A new rate of $1.25 per box for apples shipped in refrigerated space from Seattle to north European ports by way of the Panama Canal has been announced by the Royal Mail agencies, according to "Shipping" of Aug. 25.

NORTHWESTERN JONATHAN APPLES START TO MARKET EARLY.

Contract Sales of Late Varieties Fewer This Season than Usual—Crop of Good Quality.

The harvest of Jonathan apples in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys of Washington was at its height the first part of October, a week to 10 days in advance of the usual season. The early movement from the Wenatchee district was heavier than from the Yakima Valley. The movement of winesaps and other late varieties, of course, had not started at the time this article was written.

Some damage from mildew is reported in certain sections of both districts, this defect occurring chiefly among the Rome Beauty and Jonathan varieties. Mildew is slightly more prevalent in the Wenatchee Valley than in other districts. Because of the presence of mildew in the crop this year the proportion of extra fancy apples will be somewhat less, and likewise the proportion of fancy and "C" grades is somewhat greater than was anticipated. Aside from mildew, the crop appears to be remarkably clean, of good quality, and of better color than usual.

Early indications this season were for fruit of unusual size, and although the apples in general will be fairly large present prospects point to a sufficient quantity of five-tier stock to supply the demand.

People familiar with conditions in the Northwest are of the opinion that some orchards have not completely recovered from the severe freeze during the winter of 1919-20. Lack of sufficient thinning is also mentioned as a factor tending toward the production of small stock, and the light frosts of September are said to have checked growth. Because of the probable increase in the quantity of five tier stock, total shipments from this section may be reduced from original expectations. Heavy windstorms in the Yakima and Wenatchee districts during the last week of September no doubt reduced the shipments of graded stock.

RAILROADS MAKE PREPARATIONS.

Anticipating an unusually heavy apple movement from the Northwest this year, most of the railroads serving this territory have a large number of refrigerator cars on hand and are making efforts to avoid the transportation difficulties of previous years.

On Oct. 1 there was a good demand for Jonathans for prompt shipment, especially for the Extra Fancy and "C" grades. Quotations on Jonathans around Oct. 1 ranged $1.90 to $2.10 per box. Many feel that if the Jonathan crop is cleaned up promptly, the successful handling of the late varieties at good prices is assured.

Receivers, no doubt fearing that demand from their consuming trade would not warrant heavy purchases at present prices, have been inclined to hold off in placing future contracts, apparently preferring to secure their supplies later and take the chances of market fluctuations in the interim. Contract sales of Winesaps at the present time are $2.10 to $2.20 per box.

Moreover, a smaller proportion of the crop has been contracted by shippers this season than is usual. Local dealers have been unwilling to take on large amounts of stock at current prices, with no evidence of active future demand from consuming centers. As a consequence, a larger proportion of the late crop is probably still in the growers' hands than is usual at this time of the year.

MOVEMENT OF MAIN ONION CROP BOTH EARLY AND ACTIVE.

Acreage and Yield Less Than Last Year—Prices Show Upward Trend for Good Stock.

Shipments of main-crop onions were about 7,500 cars for this season to Oct. 1, compared with about 8,200 cars for the same period last season. Although the crop this year is less than last year in acreage or yield, the earliness of maturity has resulted in an active movement from some sections, thus causing the recent output from these early-shipping States to exceed that of last season to Oct. 1. New York, for example, has shipped 1,140 cars, compared with 470 cars to the corresponding date last year. The season's net shortage thus far is equivalent to the decrease from numerous small shipping States, which are falling behind about 700 cars compared with last season.

Each of five northern onion States—Massachusetts, Indiana, California, New York, and Ohio—last season shipped 3,000 to 4,000 cars, or about two-thirds of the entire movement of northern onions. In preceding years California was the only State which exceeded 3,000 cars of late-crop onions. This season New York leads in volume of shipments of late onions, followed by California, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio.

If the shipments should continue at the present rate of about five-sixths that of last season, the total would be greater than in 1919–20 or in 1918–19. The present activity seems out of proportion for a crop no larger than that of 1918 and apparently not more than one-half as large as that of last season in some important shipping sections. The early maturity of the crop and the fairly strong market has led to early shipment, especially since much of the present crop is undesirable for long storage.

Conditions seem much alike in all the prominent onion shipping sections of the Eastern and Central States. The yield is reported light and much of the crop is of small size and ordinary quality. It is this inferior stock which has been quoted in some of the city wholesale markets at lower prices than were quoted at the same time for good stock at shipping points. It appears that the choice stock has been readily salable at shipping points, some of it as high as $2 per bu. cash to growers. As onions purchased at these prices can not be sold at a profit most of them are being held in storage. Ordinary stock which comprises most of the crop this season is not in demand for long storage and is being shipped to market on consignment. The quality and condition are so uncertain that quotations of the best stock available show wide variations in the different city markets.

Most of the present market supply runs to small sizes and sells at $3 to $3.50 per 100 lbs., while choice large stock brings $3.50 to $4.25. The range of wholesale jobbing prices on Aug. 1 was $2 to $3.50. As the season advanced, the range of prices grew wider owing to variations in quality of stock. Eastern markets have averaged at times 25¢ to 50¢ below western cities. Prices of the best stock have tended upward. The range was $2.50 to $3.25 the middle of August. It advanced to $3.25 to $4.25 the middle of September, continued firm the rest of the month, and strengthened to a range of $3.75 to $4.25 the first week in October. Highest prices at $5 were reached for California brown stock in a few markets. The far West seems to have a crop of good quality.

In 1920 the September jobbing range of sacked yellow stock was $1.50 to $2.50 and in October it was $1.25 to $2, then declined steadily under heavy supplies to a range of 50¢ to $1.50. In April, 1919–20, a year of light production, the trend was upward, beginning at $3 to $4.25 per 100 lbs. and reaching $5 to $7 in March.

Carload Shipments of Main Onion Crop.
[Cars of 600 bus. each.]

State	Season of—				To Oct. 1—	
	1917–1918	1918–1919	1919–1920	1920–1921	1921	1920
California	3,136	3,690	4,241	3,232	825	2,093
Colorado	239	230	207	144	74	7
Indiana	1,294	1,817	1,005	3,444	671	776
Iowa	708	968	488	865	245	525
Massachusetts	2,766	2,883	2,835	3,834	894	815
Michigan	253	590	224	744	100	84
Minnesota	626	822	439	276	60	25
New Jersey	567	597	634	634	407	606
New York	2,104	2,784	2,702	3,037	1,140	470
Ohio	1,475	2,008	1,913	3,033	325	592
Oregon	191	238	202	17	67	2
Washington	315	477	596	783	493	722
Wisconsin	240	309	95	400	29	49
Other states	743	1,122	1,693	1,422	2,101	1,388
Total	14,567	18,541	17,274	21,865	7,431	8,154

JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF ONIONS IN CONSUMING MARKETS.
[Sacked, per 100 lbs.]

Week ending and month.	Eastern yellow onions.				Middle western yellow onions.	
	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.
1921–22						
July 25		[1] $1.00–1.25			$2.00–2.25	$2.00
Aug. 1		[1] 1.00–1.50			2.00–2.25	2.50
Aug. 8		[1] 1.00–1.25			1.50–2.75	
Aug. 15		[1] 1.25–1.50			[2] 2.50–3.25	
Aug. 22		[1] 1.25–1.50			[3] 2.25–2.75	3.00
Aug. 29	$2.50–3.00	2.25–2.50	$3.00–3.15	$3.25–3.50	[3] 2.35–2.75	2.00–3.00
Sept. 5	3.00–3.25	3.50–4.00	2.50–3.15	3.50–3.65		2.75–3.00
Sept. 12	3.25–4.00	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.75	3.50–3.85	3.00–3.35	2.75–3.00
Sept. 19	3.00–4.00	3.75–4.25	3.50–4.25		3.50–3.75	4.25
Sept. 26	3.00–4.00	3.50–4.00	3.50–3.75		3.50–3.75	4.25
Oct. 3	3.25–3.50	3.75	4.00		3.75–4.00	4.25
Oct. 10	3.75–4.25	3.75–4.00	3.75–4.25		3.75–4.00	4.25–4.50
1920–21						
September	1.75–2.75	1.50–2.75	1.50–2.75	2.00–3.00	1.75–2.35	1.50–2.75
October	1.25–2.15	1.25–1.75	1.00–1.90	1.25–2.25	1.25–2.00	1.25–1.65
November	1.00–1.75	1.25–1.75	.75–1.75	1.25–1.85	1.25–1.75	1.25–1.65
December	1.00–1.50	1.25–1.75	.85–1.35	1.00–1.50	1.15–1.50	1.00–1.50
January	1.00–1.60	1.25–1.75	.75–1.65	1.00–1.90	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.40
February	.75–1.25	.75–1.35	.75–1.15	1.00–1.25	.75–1.00	1.00–1.25
March	.50–1.25	.50–1.25	.40–1.15	.90–1.10	.75–1.25	.50–1.00
April	.50–1.90	.60–1.00	.50–1.50	1.00–1.50	.60–1.25	
1919–20						
September	3.00–4.00	3.50–3.75	3.00–4.25	3.00–4.25	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.75
October	3.00–4.00	2.75–3.75	2.75–3.75	3.00–4.10	3.25–4.50	3.75–5.00
November	3.25–5.65	3.50–6.00	3.00–5.75	3.50–5.50	4.00–5.00	3.50–5.25
December	5.00–6.50	5.75–6.50	4.50–6.35	4.75–6.50	4.75–6.00	4.75–6.50
January	5.50–6.50	5.50–6.50	5.85–6.50	6.25–6.75	5.00–6.00	5.50–6.50
February	5.25–6.25	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.10	5.25–6.50	4.50–5.50	5.00–6.25
March	5.50–6.75	6.00–7.00	5.25–7.00	5.50–7.50	4.50–6.50	5.00–6.75
April	5.00–7.00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.50	5.50–6.75	5.50–6.00	7.00–7.50

[1] Bushel. [2] California. [3] Washington.

U. S. TOMATO GRADES ADOPTED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Large Shipping Agencies to Use Tentative Grades This Season—Crop in Very Good Condition.

The tentative U. S. grades for fresh tomatoes were adopted by the leading shippers in southern California for the season beginning Sept. 15, a decision reached after a meeting of the Produce Exchange of Los Angeles held for the purpose of discussing the grading of this important truck crop.

Representatives of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and of the California Department of Agriculture attended the meeting to explain the grade specifications. The grades were described, and the members present unanimously favored their adoption. Certain other large shippers have also signified their willingness to use the tentative grades.

The southern California fresh tomato crop is packed almost wholly by large shipping agencies who either buy directly from the grower or pack and sell for the grower's account. The stock grown in this section is comparatively free from defects and the principal cause for disputes and rejections has been the question of maturity.

TOMATOES PICKED GREEN.

The tomatoes are harvested at the mature green stage; that is, before more than a trace of pink develops but when they are sufficiently mature to insure proper ripening. In the packing houses the sorters grade the field-run lots for shipment into three classes—mature green, pink, and hard ripe. There is no hard and fast rule for judging the mature green stage, but one reliable indication is the waxy feel and polished surface as compared with the rough feel of immature stock. Tomatoes shipped before reaching proper maturity will not color after shipment under refrigeration. When shipped under ventilation such stock colors poorly, if at all, and is of poor quality.

The U. S. tomato grades prepared by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates are the outcome of investigations of grading and handling practices in every producing section in the country.

The U. S. No. 1 grade consists of mature stock which is uniform in color at the time of packing and free from all defects such as growth cracks, sun scald, insect injury, and similar blemishes which would affect the appearance or keeping quality. The U. S. No. 2 grade includes tomatoes of poorer quality which are mature and suitable for shipment.

The Federal grades have already been given a trial on a commercial scale on the east coast of Florida and at Swedesboro, N. J., with complete satisfaction both to producers and shippers.

Total shipments of tomatoes from southern California this season are not expected to be so heavy as last year, reports the field representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates stationed in that section. The acreage is smaller this year than last, but the crop prospects are good, and the shipments so far this season have been of excellent quality.

Early shipments this year have been heaviest from the Los Angeles district. The movement from the Fullerton district will become heavier later in the season. Practically all of the early shipments have been consigned to Texas points, and to New Orleans. But after killing frosts in the East both Chicago and New York are expected to become important markets. Texas cities, however, are usually the heaviest consuming centers for southern California stock.

MOVEMENT OF PEACHES EXCEEDS FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE.

Georgia Crop Comprises More Than One-Third Total Movement—Markets Active and Strong.

The car-lot movement of peaches this season had reached 26,000 cars Oct. 10 and was about 1,000 cars below last year's movement for the entire season. Indications point to an early close of activities this year. Total shipments are not likely to equal those of last season, but at least they will have exceeded the five-year average.

This heavy output, as compared with the estimated production, is partly a result of the generally high prices for fruit, which caused the peach crop to be well cleaned up and some stock that in other seasons would have gone to the canners and dryers was marketed.

GEORGIA CROP WELL SOLD.

The Georgia movement, exceeding 10,000 cars, was the feature of the season and shipments exceeded those from any other State. The movement comprised more than a third of the total peach movement. Georgia midseason varieties were prominent in early June and were reported at $2 to $4.50 per 6-basket carrier. Prices ranged highest in Boston and New York. The preceding year the corresponding range for midseason varieties at the opening of the market was $2.75 to $5. The range in 1919 was $1.75 to $4, and in 1918 it was $4 to $4.50.

The general range of prices held fairly well through June and early July and strengthened during the season of Elbertas, which were selling in August at $3.50 to $5.25 in Boston and New York, with a general range of $3 to $4.50. As a rule highest quotations were reached in New York and Boston. Prices at Pittsburgh ranged about with Cincinnati with extremes of $1.75 to $4.25 for the season. This season's top prices, around $5 per 6-basket carrier, were exceeded in 1920 by tops around $6.50.

The range of prices in 1921 was in general below that in 1920 but above the range of most other seasons. Prices in consuming markets held remarkably well when it is considered that shipments from Georgia this year were nearly double those of 1920 and far in excess of shipments in preceding years. The Georgia crop was carefully grown and distributed and met less than the usual amount of competition from other fruit-growing sections. Stock from California, Texas, and Arkansas appeared in middle western markets and tended to depress prices in those cities but in eastern markets there were comparatively few peaches except those from Georgia and the late northern crop.

Texas and Arkansas early varieties appeared in July and early August at $2.50 to $4.50 per 6-basket carrier. California late kinds sold in August at $1.25 to $1.60 per standard basket compared with $1 to $2 in 1920 and with 60¢ to $1.50 in 1919. California shipments were next in volume to those from Georgia and continued active throughout the season.

The northern crop, especially from Michigan and New York, was the leading feature of the September markets. Michigan Elbertas were quoted in late August at $3 to $3.75 per bushel basket and held around $3 most of the season. New York Elbertas followed a jobbing range of $2 to $4 per bushel basket, which was not far from the corresponding range of prices in 1920 but below the price range of the two seasons next preceding. The outline of the course of prices in recent years is given in a table accompanying this article. Another table shows the volume of shipments of peaches since 1916, including most of the 1921 season.

Carload Shipments of Peaches.

State.	Season of—					Season to Oct. 1—	
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1920
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Ark.	1,528	1,597	190	2,335	20	522	20
Calif.	1,614	2,858	4,518	7,846	7,354	6,810	7,350
Colo.	1,007	1,347	1,111	1,334	773	1,218	771
Del.	.....	178	153	173	171	.....	171
Ga.	3,087	4,098	7,995	7,236	5,663	10,472	5,663
Idaho	3	197	21	265	33	103	32
Ill.	100	5	23	295	540	.....	540
Md.	28	12	222	617	481	1	462
Mich.	2,013	445	76	270	2,275	185	2,154
Mo.	187	163	.....	210	12	1	12
N. J.	1,059	1,218	748	1,148	1,307	5	1,306
N. Y.	4,997	7,308	1,057	1,434	4,697	2,819	3,572
N. C.	45	65	56	66	343	482	343
Ohio	2,173	86	105	56	1,035	51	1,825
Okla.	20	278	244	866	.....	18	.....
Penna.	88	879	257	366	315	43	304
Texas	1,730	825	1,579	1,940	62	888	62
Utah	146	1,146	577	1,102	401	820	374
Wash.	1,323	1,920	647	2,219	204	1,107	203
W. Va.	.....	999	322	425	458	.....	458
Others.	1,953	1,622	508	720	852	422	1,252
Total.	23,083	27,237	20,409	30,923	26,996	25,967	25,474

PRICE RANGES OF PEACHES.

Sales to Jobbers in Leading Markets.

State, variety, and year.	Season's opening.		Season's high.		Season's low.	
	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
Georgia—Carmans, Hileys, and Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets:						
1921	June 13	$2.00-4.50	Aug. 1	$3.50-5.25	July 11	$1.50-3.50
1920	June 14	2.50-4.00	July 19	2.50-6.50	June 21	1.50-3.50
1919	June 16	1.75-2.75	Aug. 4	3.50-4.00	July 7	1.50-2.50
1918	June 10	1.50-2.50	July 29	3.25-4.00	July 8	1.50-3.00
1917	June 25	2.50-3.50	Aug. 6	2.00-4.00	July 16	2.00-3.00
1916	July 3	1.75-2.75	Aug. 7	2.25-3.50	July 10	1.00-2.50
Arkansas and Texas—Early Wheelers and Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets:						
1921	July 4	2.50-3.00	Aug. 8	4.50-5.00	July 4	2.50-3.00
1920	June 14	4.50-5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	June 9	2.00-3.00	July 14	3.00-4.25	June 30	1.50-2.50
1918	July 22	3.00-3.50	July 29	3.25-4.50	July 22	3.00-3.50
1917	July 23	2.00-2.75	Aug. 13	2.50-4.50	July 23	2.00-2.75
Michigan—Elbertas, bushel baskets:						
1921	Aug. 29	3.00-3.75	Aug. 29	3.00-3.75	Sept. 12	2.75-3.00
1920	Sept. 13	2.75-4.00	Sept. 20	2.75-4.00	Sept. 27	2.25-3.50
1919	Sept. 15	2.75-3.50	Sept. 15	2.75-3.50	.....	.....
1918	Sept. 3	3.50-3.75	Sept. 24	3.25-4.50	Sept. 17	3.25-3.50
1917	Sept. 10	2.00-2.75	Sept. 10	2.00-2.75	Oct. 1	2.00-2.25
1916	Sept. 11	.75-2.25	Sept. 25	1.25-2.25	Sept. 18	1.40-2.00
Colorado—Elbertas, bushel baskets:						
1921	Sept. 5	3.25-3.75	Sept. 5	3.25-3.75	Sept. 16	2.50-3.40
1920	Sept. 13	4.00-5.50	Sept. 27	3.50-4.50	Oct. 4	3.00-4.00
1919	Sept. 1	3.25-4.00	Sept. 1	3.25-4.00	Sept. 22	2.50-3.00
1918	Sept. 9	2.75-3.75	Sept. 30	3.50-4.50	Sept. 16	2.50-3.50
1917	Sept. 17	1.00-1.35	Sept. 24	1.15-2.25	Sept. 17	1.00-1.35
1916	Aug. 28	1.40	Aug. 28	1.40	Sept. 25	.50-1.00
New York—Elbertas, bushel baskets:						
1921	Aug. 29	2.50-3.50	Sept. 12	3.00-4.00	Aug. 29	2.50-3.50
1920	Sept. 20	2.75-4.00	Sept. 20	2.75-4.00	Oct. 4	1.50-2.75
1919	Sept. 8	3.00-3.75	Sept. 22	3.50-4.25	Sept. 15	2.75-3.25
1918	Sept. 16	3.50-4.50	Sept. 16	3.50-4.50	Sept. 23	2.50-3.75
California—Elbertas, boxes:						
1921	Aug. 8	1.40-1.60	Aug. 29	1.25-1.65	Aug. 15	1.25-1.50
1920	Aug. 9	1.50-2.00	Sept. 6	1.75-3.00	Aug. 23	1.00-1.50
1919	Aug. 11	.85-1.25	Aug. 18	1.00-1.50	Aug. 25	.60-1.10
1918	Aug. 12	1.45-2.00	Aug. 12	1.45-2.00	Aug. 19	1.00-1.50
1917	Aug. 20	1.00-1.30	Aug. 20	1.00-1.30	Sept. 3	.45-1.10
1916	Aug. 14	.60-1.85	Aug. 14	.65-1.85	Aug. 28	.75-1.30

Active Demand in New York Potato and Cabbage Districts.

In spite of the heavy movement in the West and moderate movement in the East, the potato market has continued steady at western New York shipping points with prices firm, the heavy wire inquiries indicating that the markets were not overstocked. By Oct. 10 most of the sections in western New York began shipping. But little stock had moved previously from sections near Rochester, most shipments being made from Steuben Co. and Cortland Co. Dealers have advanced the price paid to the grower to $1 a bu. and little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient stock to meet the demand. A few sales were made at $3.03 per 150-lb. sack f. o. b. by dealers in the Rochester section, but most dealers held for a higher price.

The cabbage market continues steady with a somewhat better inquiry for domestic stock particularly from kraut factories. Domestic ruled steady throughout the week at $20 per ton until Oct. 8, when the market advanced to $22, Danish remaining the same, mostly $30, few sales at $28. The domestic stock is rapidly cleaning up and good stock is becoming scarce.

Yakima Potato Shipments May Total 2,800 Cars.

The potato crop for the entire Yakima Valley, Wash., district will probably total 2,500 to 2,800 cars, principally Netted Gems, according to local estimates. The crop in general is showing excellent quality, although some wire-worm injury and second growth are reported.

Contract sales by growers this year started at $15 to $20 per ton, increased rapidly to a peak of $34, and then eased off to a level of $25 to $28 per ton with but little activity.

Carload sales, on contract, for October and November deliveries, U. S. No. 1, $100 per car deposit, have been made recently at around $30 per ton for stock of good quality.

Greece to Have Good Currant Crop.

The 1921–22 currant crop of Greece has been estimated at approximately 275,000,000 lbs., as compared with 190,000,000 lbs. last year, reports the American consul at Kalamata. The currant season in Greece begins on Sept. 1. The United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany are usually the chief markets for Grecian currants.

A dispatch from the American consul at Patras shows that the exports of currants from Greece during the 1920–21 season up to June 30 were 182,587,000 lbs., as compared with 195,341,000 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1919–20 and 226,933,000 lbs. for the entire 1919–20 season.

Grain

LONG DECLINE IN GRAIN PRICES CHECKED AT END OF WEEK.

Markets React from Season's Low Levels—Export Buying Renewed—Better Demand for Flour.

High point for Chicago December wheat for the season was $1.35¾ on Sept. 9. On the same day May wheat sold at $1.41½, December corn 56⅛¢, and May corn 60¾¢. Since that date there has been a steadily declining market, with occasional reactions, of course, and on Oct. 8 Chicago December wheat sold at $1.07¾, while May sold at $1.12½. On Oct. 10 December corn sold at 46¢ and May at 52¢. The extreme declines were 28¢ for December wheat, 29¢ for May, 10⅜¢ for December corn and 8¾¢ for May corn.

The market rallied somewhat and showed a little better tone on Monday, Oct. 10, yet the net decline for the week ending on that day was radical, amounting to 7¼¢ for Chicago December wheat and 3¢ for December corn. On three days the market closed 3¢ or more lower than on the previous day. For the week ending Oct. 10 the following declines were recorded in the different markets: Chicago December wheat 7¼¢ and December corn 3¢, Minneapolis December wheat 5½¢, Kansas City 8¼¢, and Winnipeg 8¾¢. Declines in the May future were: Chicago May wheat 7½¢ and May corn ¾¢, Minneapolis May wheat 6½¢, Kansas City 7¾¢, and Winnipeg 8¼¢.

Closing prices on Oct. 10 were: Chicago December wheat $1.11⅛ and December corn 46½¢, Minneapolis December wheat $1.23, Kansas City, $1.02, and Winnipeg $1.13½. May futures closed as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.16 and May corn 52½¢, Minneapolis May wheat $1.23⅛, Kansas City $1.07¼, and Winnipeg $1.18¾.

RED WINTER IN DEMAND.

The strong demand noted a week ago for red winter wheat in the Chicago market continued throughout the week under review, and at the close No. 2 Red sold at 7¢ to 8¢ over December. The feature of the cash market was a scarcity of this class of wheat throughout the week. No. 2 Hard Winter was in better supply and the premium was only ½¢ to ¾¢ over December.

Toward the close of the week milling and export demand for cash wheat in the Kansas City market improved and was reported as good. Earlier in the week the demand was "slow" to "fair." Receipts of wheat in that market continued heavy, but eased off a little toward the end of the week. On Oct. 10, No. 2 Dark Hard Winter sold at 6¢ over Kansas City December.

In the Minneapolis market the demand for flour improved considerably and at the low point of wheat prices on Friday and Saturday a good demand was reported. Milling demand for the better grades of wheat improved with the demand for flour. The lower grades of wheat were in slow demand. The proportion of lower qualities in the receipts has increased as the crop season has advanced, instead of decreasing, as usually occurs. There was little change in premiums in Minneapolis markets. No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 12¢ to 18¢ over Minneapolis December.

During the week up to Oct. 8 heavy selling was reported in the Chicago market. The selling overwhelmed the buyers, as is indicated by the decline for the week. The selling was reported from that center as "thought to be liquidation of long wheat." Yet market reports for weeks past have indicated a lack of buying. Therefore, it is not clear where the long accounts came from that were thought to have been liquidated. Some members of the grain trade credited the heavy selling of the last week to shorts, instead of to liquidation of long wheat. It was also said in the market reports that some of the selling was in the nature of hedging from the Northwest, but as Minneapolis December wheat ranged at about 11¢ over Chicago, and Minneapolis May at 7¢ over Chicago, it is not clear why the Northwest should be hedging in Chicago.

HEAVY EXPORT SALES REPORTED.

During the early part of the week, export business in wheat was reported as slow, but on the decline toward the close of the week heavy sales were said to have been made. On Friday and Saturday 2,500,000 bus. of wheat was reported sold, including American and Canadian. It was said that India bought 500,000 bus. of wheat in this country and that Japan was again buying Pacific coast wheat. These new export sales were a direct contradiction to statements issued the week before to the effect that a large amount of wheat on ocean passage remained unsold and was being offered at prices lower than replacement cost.

A feature of the export business on Oct. 10 was an advance of 8¢ in sterling exchange, which makes an advance of about 14¢ since Oct. 1. Continental exchange was also reported as firm. In commenting on the exchange situation, a Chicago market report of the last week says: "One of the peculiar features of the foreign financial situation is that while the grain trade has been talking foreign exchange as a depressing factor in the market's demand, sterling has gained around 4 points since Sept. 10, when December wheat sold at $1.34½, while yesterday wheat was down to $1.11½. The wheat price has declined 17%

(Coneluded on page 253, column 3.)

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only—Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 060 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 8:					
Atlantic ports[1].	348	324	.....	192	278
Gulf ports[2].....	1,581	50	11	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]..	1,604	2	.....	737	.....
Total.....	3,533	376	11	929	278
Previous week.....	5,540	315	9	584	214
Corresponding week last year.....	9,879	240	.....	921	98
Total July 1 to Oct. 8, 1921.	88,756	6,957	355	12,286	2,806
Corresponding period last year.....	93,629	337	2,057	6,466	11,567

[1] Bostou, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg.. and San Franeisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thur	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat.....	Dec...	117⅛	118½	115½	111¾	113	109¾
	May..	122¾	123½	120	116	117⅜	114
Corn.....	Dec...	49⅛	49⅝	49⅜	48⅜	49½	48½
	May..	54½	55½	54⅜	54⅝	55	54⅞
Oats.....	Dec...	36	36⅜	36	35⅝	35½	33⅝
	May..	40⅛	40½	40⅛	39½	39¾	38
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat.....	Dec...	109⅜	110¼	107⅛	103⅜	105⅛	101
	May..	114⅜	115	112⅛	108⅝	110⅛	105¾
Corn.....	Dec...	40⅞	41⅛	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40¼
	May..	45⅞	47	46¾	46⅛	46⅜	46
Oats.....	Dec...	33⅜	33⅝	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	31⅛

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Oct. 7.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 2	142	150	142¾	.....	.....	139½
	No. 3	141½	135	135	.....	127	127
Hard Winter..	No. 1	119½	.....	120½	.....	113	....
	No. 2	118½	117	.....	114½	112	....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	150	144	146	140	139	140
	No. 2	146	141	142	138	136	136
	No. 3	136	134	135	130	129	131
	No. 4	130	125	125	120	118	120
Northern Spg..	No. 1	144	140	142	137	134	134
	No. 3	127	125	129	124	120	124
	No. 4	122	111	122	115	111	114
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	.....	122	121	.....	117
	No. 2	125⅝	127⅞	130	123	121⅞	119½
	No. 3	126	128½	125¾	119½	117¾	118½
	No. 4	.....	.....	124	.....	116	114
Hard Winter...	No. 1	117⅜	119½	119¾	109½	113⅜	111
	No. 2	117	118⅛	117½	113⅜	110⅜	109⅜
	No. 3	114⅞	120	118	110	107½	107½
	No. 4	106	115¼	.....	105½	105½	114
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 2	.....	.....	114	107	105⅝	....
Red Winter....	No. 2	125	.....	125	.....	122	....
	No. 3	117	119	120	113½	114	114
	No. 4	.....	111	115	104¾	103⅝	....
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	112¾	113	115⅜	109	.....	107
Hard Winter...	No. 1	109	110	108	107⅜	102	101¾
	No. 2	107½	109¼	106½	106⅝	101	100¼
	No. 3	.....	107½	108	104½	99⅝	99¼
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 1	.....	109	108	102	.....	100
	No. 2	.....	108⅛	106⅜	100	100	100
	No. 3	104	106⅝	106	.....	98	98
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter....	No. 2	132½	131¾	131	125	122	121
	No. 3	.....	126	127	119½	116½	116
	No. 4	108	115	116½	.....	110	110

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 1	47¼	47	48¾	47½	48	47¾
	No. 2	47¼	47	48¾	47½	48	47¾
	No. 3	47	46⅜	.....	47	47¾	46½
Yellow.....	No. 1	47⅜	47¼	48¾	47⅜	48¼	47½
	No. 2	47⅜	47¼	48¾	47¾	48¾	47½
	No. 3	47	46½	48¾	47¼	.....	46⅜
	No. 4	46½	46½	48¼	47	.....	46
Mixed.....	No. 1	47½	47	48¼	47½	48	47¼
	No. 2	47¼	47	48¾	47½	48	47
	No. 3	47	46½	48¾	47	47¾	47
	No. 4	46¼	46	.....	46½	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow.....	No. 1	42¼	42	43½	42	42	41½
	No. 2	43	41½	43½	.....	41¾	42
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	10	40	....
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 1	.....	41½	42	41½	41⅜	40⅜
	No. 2	.....	41¼	42	.....	41	40¼
Yellow.....	No. 1	.....	.....	42	42	41	40
	No. 2	41	41⅜	42	.....	.....	40
Mixed.....	No. 1	.....	40	.....	.....	40	38
	No. 2	.....	40	40⅜	40	39½	38¾
	No. 3	39	.....	39	38	39	....
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 1	37⅝	.....	37½	35⅞	36	35½
	No. 2	.....	37	37¼	36	36	36
Yellow.....	No. 1	38	38	38¾	36½	36⅝	35½
	No. 2	38	38¼	38½	36½	35⅜	36½
	No. 3	.....	38⅝	38½	.....	35½	....
Mixed.....	No. 1	37	37¾	37	35¼	35⅜	35¼
	No. 2	37	37½	37	35⅝	35½	35⅝
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 1	46	45⅞	47½	46	46¼	46
	No. 2	46	45⅞	47¼	45½	46	46
Yellow.....	No. 1	46½	45⅝	47	46¼	46¼	46
	No. 2	46	45¾	47	46	46	46
	No. 3	46	.....	.....	44	45½	45

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 2..	35	35	35¾	35½	35⅞	34
	No. 3..	33	33	33¾	32½	32½	31¾
	No. 4..	32	32¼	32½	31¾	31¼	31
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White.....	No. 2..	31¾	31⅜	31½	30	30	29½
	No. 3..	30⅜	30½	30½	28¾	28½	28½
	No. 4..	30	29⅞	30	28¼	28¼	27¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 2..	34	.....	33½	32½	.....	....
	No. 3..	32⅜	32	32⅝	31½	31⅜	31½
	No. 4..	31	31	31⅜	.....	.....	30
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 3..	29½	30⅜	30¼	30	29⅛	29
	No. 4..	.....	29½	.....	28⅜	28⅜	28½
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 2..	36⅓	36	36	36	35	33
	No. 3..	34	34⅞	34¼	33¼	33½	32½
	No. 4..	33¼	33½	33½	32½	32½	32

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2.....		95	95¼	94½	89¾	.....	87
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western.....	No. 2..	91¼	88	88¾	84¼	81½	81½

Seeds

LARGE CROP OF ALFALFA SEED BEING HULLED IN UTAH.

Movement of Crop Has Just Commenced in Many Sections—Quality Better Than Last Year.

Reports relative to the production of alfalfa seed received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Oct. 8 confirmed in general the earlier ones which were summarized in the Market Reporter for Sept. 17. The 1921 production is estimated to be a trifle larger than last year because of the greatly increased production in Utah, South Dakota, and Arizona. The crops, however, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and possibly Idaho are reported to be smaller than those of last year. It is expected that the production in California, Montana, and Nebraska will equal or slightly exceed the 1920 crop.

The largest increase in acreage was noted in the Black Hills of South Dakota and in western Utah. The increase in the Yuma Valley project of Arizona, amounted to approximately 25% of last year's acreage. Decreases in acreage of 25% or more occurred in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado.

YIELD PER ACRE VERY HIGH.

The yield per acre in Millard Co., Utah, is unusually high, ranging from 500 to 1,200 lbs. or more per acre. Better yields than last year are also reported for South Dakota and Nebraska, but elsewhere they are approximately the same as or less than last year. The yield in Kansas is fully 25% lower, being poorest in the southern part of that State. Early frost, heavy winds, and insect injury have reduced the yield materially in southern Idaho, where several weeks ago the crop was very promising. In the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and Mesa Co., Colorado, the yield per acre is only about 50% of last year.

Thrashing was just commencing in a number of sections about Oct. 5, and but little seed had been sold by growers. In Kansas, however, where thrashing operations had been going on for several weeks, approximately one-third of the crop had already been sold by that date. In Arizona and isolated counties of Texas, which produce seed earlier than other sections, 80% or more of the crop had moved. In Utah, Idaho, South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado less than 5% of the crop had been sold largely because little of it had been thrashed by Oct. 5, and growers were not inclined to contract for the sale of their seed at prices which were lower than those of a month ago and considerably below last year's opening prices.

Average prices offered to growers for thrasher-run seed ranged from $9 per 100 lbs. in western Utah and southern Idaho to $16 in southern Arizona. In southwestern Kansas growers were receiving about $10.50 and in the northwestern part of that State about $11. In western South Dakota nominal bids of $12 were being made, whereas in Montana bids of about $15 were prevalent. In most sections $1.50 to $2 per 100 lbs. more were being offered for recleaned seed or that bought on a clean basis than for thrasher-run seed. For special varieties or kinds such as smooth and hairy Peruvian and Grimm alfalfa seed, higher prices, as usual, were being paid. Bids of $18 and $20 per 100 lbs. for smooth and hairy Peruvian, respectively, and $35 to $50 for Grimm were being made.

The quality of the 1921 crop is, in general, superior to that of last season chiefly because it contains less brown seed. Some injury to the seed was reported in western South Dakota and southern Idaho due to early frosts, but even in these sections most of the seed was mature enough to be past serious injury. Favorable weather at the time of harvesting and thrashing was responsible for the excellent quality of most of the seed that has been thrashed.

Recent Seed Arrivals and Exports.

During the week ending Oct. 8 there arrived at New York the following quantities of seed: 120,800 lbs. orchard grass, mostly from Denmark and Holland; 34,600 lbs. of rye grass from Great Britain; 50,600 lbs. of white clover from Germany and Poland; 7,000 lbs. of crimson clover from France; 33,000 lbs. of vetch from Germany; and 96,600 lbs. of rape from Holland. In addition to these amounts, 37,600 lbs. of grass seed (kind not specified) arrived at Baltimore.

Exports from New York and Baltimore during the week included 97,400 lbs of Kentucky bluegrass; 61,600 lbs of redtop; 33,600 lbs. of meadow fescue; 25,500 lbs. of alsike clover; and 4,500 lbs. of timothy seed.

PRODUCTION OF MILLET SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

have delayed thrashing operations. In most sections the growers do not thrash much of their millet until the latter part of October and the first or even the second half of November. Because of the very low prices prevailing and the inactivity of buyers, it is not expected that the bulk of the thrashing will be completed before the usual time, although harvesting was early this season.

Only a small percentage of the crop of each of the kinds of millet has been sold by growers. The average price offered about Oct. 1 for all kinds of millet was 70¢ per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, and about 80¢, basis clean seed. In Tennessee, where the crop is cultivated and commands a premium, growers have been offered mostly $2 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run golden millet or about $2.25, basis clean seed. In Kansas only about 80¢ for golden and 60¢ to 75¢ for common millet were being offered. Prices for broom corn, Siberian, and common millet in Colorado ranged from 40¢ to 70¢ for thrasher-run seed. In the New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa sections, $3 to $3.50 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, was being offered to growers for Japanese millet.

If prevailing prices continue there will be little or no incentive on the part of growers to thrash the millet seed. While the carryover of seed from the large 1920 crop is believed to be considerably above normal, there being about 20% in growers' and 5% or more in local shippers' hands, much of the seed is reported to be smutty and unsuitable for sowing and of a variety that heretofore has not been grown on a large scale.

During the spring, sales of millet seed were disappointing, being less than the preceding year, as well as below normal, despite the fact that prices were much lower than usual. Seedsmen probably will be reluctant to buy early because of the carryover and poor demand last spring and summer. On the other hand, present prices probably are below the cost of production and growers may find it more advantageous to feed large quantities of millet, which would tend to reduce materially the supply available for sowing from the small crop this season.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 252.)

from the high point of Sept. 10 while francs are off 3%, lire 10%, and marks 16%."

Primary receipts of wheat continued large, amounting to 11,000,000 bus. for the week compared with 10,440,000 a year ago. Shipments from primary markets totaled 7,165,000 compared with 7,119,000 a year ago. The Canadian movement is now heavy and it is expected in the grain trade that it will be limited only by the ability of the railroads and the vessels on the Lakes to move it until the close of navigation Dec. 1.

The visible supply statement on Oct. 10 showed an increase of 2,108,000 bus. of wheat in the United States for the week. This included 1,127,000 bus. at St. Joseph, Mo., which for the first time has been put in the list of visible supply points. The total visible supply, including St. Joseph, was 54,903,000 bus. compared with 28,800,000 a year ago.

The visible corn supply showed an increase of 3,121,000 bus., making the total 14,886,000 bus. compared with 10,267,000 a year ago.

CORN MARKET SLUGGISH.

The corn market was heavy and failed to respond—except fractionally at best, and one day not at all—to the reactions in wheat. There seemed to be a weight on the corn market all the time. This was said to be caused by the large receipts, yet shipments were also large. Lake shipments amounted to 4,313,000 bus. for the week, including 2,435,000 to Canadian ports. Primary receipts for the week were 11,500,000 bus. compared with 5,213,000 a year ago; shipments were 6,253,000 bus. compared with 2,113,000 a year ago.

Disappointing husking returns came from many localities in the big surplus corn States. This had no effect on the market, however. On Oct. 10, No. 2 Mixed corn in Chicago sold at 2½¢ to 3¢ under Chicago December, and No. 2 yellow at 2¢ to 2¼¢ under. On the same day two cars of No. 4 White corn sold at 39¢, and the best bid on a car of new No. 4 Yellow was 35¢. One reason ascribed to the heaviness of the corn market was the large movement, which is causing a congestion in the terminal elevators.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.—Wheat and corn prices were stronger on Oct. 11. Chicago December wheat closed 4¢ higher than on Monday, Chicago December corn closed 2¼¢ higher, Minneapolis December wheat 4¢, Kansas City 4½¢, and Winnipeg 4¢.

Nothing new developed in the general situation. The advance in prices seems to be a "natural reaction" following the removal of the selling pressure that has been on the grain markets for some time.

The legal weight of a bushel of Kentucky bluegrass seed is 14 lbs. in nearly all States. This weight was established years ago when there were no adequate machines for removing chaff, immature Kentucky bluegrass seeds, and certain kinds of weed and other seeds. With modern cleaning machinery it has been possible to double the weight of a measured bushel of Kentucky bluegrass seed until at the present time seed weighing 19 to 24 lbs. per bu. is most commonly offered on the market.

Hay and Feed

WESTERN HAY MARKETS WEAKEN AS RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Light Receipts at New York Hold Timothy Prices Fairly Steady—Demand Continues Narrow.

A material increase in the receipts of hay for the week ending Oct. 8 in the markets of the Central West resulted in a decline of 50¢ to $1 per ton in the price of No. 1 timothy hay in those markets. Alfalfa and prairie prices, however, were unchanged to slightly higher except at Minneapolis. The demand continues to be mostly local and is therefore narrow so that the market is very sensitive and prices fluctuate with the variations in the amount of the receipts. This sensitiveness of the market is probably due to the relatively high prices of hay compared with grain prices.

A comparison of recent prices for No. 1 timothy hay, No. 2 yellow corn, and No. 3 white oats at the four central markets, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, shows that hay was selling at a higher price, relatively, than either corn or oats. On Oct. 5 the average price of No. 1 timothy hay at the markets named was $21 per ton, while that of corn was $17.75 per ton, and oats $20.75. Although grain can not entirely take the place of hay, feeders are, no doubt, giving as much preference as possible to the cheaper feed. Prairie hay is selling on a lower level than timothy, but the average price of prairie at five of the principal markets is about $15 per ton. Because of high transportation and marketing charges, however, the price to the producer is very unsatisfactory.

The following table gives receipts of hay in carloads in several important markets for the weeks ending Oct. 1 and 8, 1921, and Oct. 9, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 9.
New York	69	73	213
Pittsburgh	65	50	186
Cincinnati	176	93	96
Chicago	268	184	359
Minneapolis-St. Paul	155	67	36
St. Louis	119	152	.....
Kansas City	286	189	821
San Francisco	.....	78	.....

Timothy.—Continued light receipts at New York held timothy prices to within 50¢ of the top of the $4 advance reported last week. Demand is light, however, and buyers are holding off, expecting larger receipts. Other eastern markets, including Pittsburgh, are also firm, mainly because of the light receipts of good hay. Poor hay is hard to sell, even at considerable discount. At Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City receipts were almost double those of the previous week and were more than could be absorbed readily by the light local demand. Stockyard buying at both Chicago and Kansas City relieved the situation, but this buying at Chicago principally of No. 2 and standard grades, was at prices $2 to $4 under No. 1.

Southern demand is still almost negligible. High delivered prices and large amounts of local forage are the principal causes of this light demand.

Alfalfa.—The scarcity of good quality alfalfa hay gave a firm tone to the alfalfa market. Prices were up $1 per ton both at Kansas City and Memphis, where there was not a sufficient amount of high grade hay to fill the demand. The stockyards at Kansas City and local buyers at Memphis constituted the principal demand. Orders for shipments are light, so that it would probably not be possible to handle any great increase in receipts at current prices. Lower grades in most markets were in slightly better demand. Pacific Coast markets report only a fair demand, except for choice dairy hay, which is scarce and wanted.

Prairie.—Chicago and Kansas City report a demand for prairie hay beyond the light receipts during the week with prices firm at both markets. Users of prairie at Chicago had some difficulty in supplying their needs with hay of the desired quality. The demand is only local, however, at both markets and is easily filled with moderate receipts.

At both Omaha and Minneapolis increased receipts weakened the market and dealers experienced difficulty in selling the arrivals at current quotations. Hay of poor quality was very weak. Colder weather and a broadened demand are necessary to bring about any permanent improvement in the general market situation.

Straw.—Receipts of straw are very light. Large bale rye straw is in demand in eastern markets. Prices show slight advances in several markets. The following quotations represent current prices: No. 1 wheat straw: Philadelphia $13, Baltimore and Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $8.50, Kansas City $9.50, Omaha $8; No. 1 oat straw—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago $13, Cincinnati $11, Minneapolis and Kansas City $9.50, Omaha $9; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—New York $22, Philadelphia $20, Baltimore $20.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $14, Minneapolis $10.

DEMAND AND MOVEMENT LIGHT IN SLUGGISH FEED MARKETS.

Offerings Liberal—Lower Prices Fail to Attract Buyers—Stocks of Wheat Feeds Heavy.

A résumé of the mill feed market for the week ending Oct. 8 shows a continued increase in feed stocks of most descriptions, particularly wheat by-products. The demand was light in spite of recently reduced freight rates. Weather and pasturage conditions generally favored light purchases.

Offerings were plentiful, and because of limited sales the movement to the interior was comparatively light, a large number of shipments being placed in warehouses. Lake ports report increased holdings of stored feeds. Advices from southwestern and Pacific coast markets indicate larger receipts than the trade is able to absorb at present and consequent storage of surplus feeds.

MOST FEED PRICES DECLINE.

Prices for most feeds were lower, although a few were quoted unchanged from last week.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat feeds were the weakest feature in the feed market. Much flour was booked by mills during the past few months for deferred shipment and, as many mills refrained from selling feed against such sales, current production is being pressed on the market. Dealers are showing some hesitation in further increasing their storage holdings because heavy expenses have led to many offerings of distress feed. Distress bran sold as low as $9 per ton in the Kansas City market. Northwestern feeds are still quoted at a premium over southwestern feeds. Middlings were easier than they have been for some time. Flour middlings and reddog were fairly steady. As

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCT. 8.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	30.50	24.00	21.50	23.00	29.00	28.00	23.00	23.00	19.50	23.50	19.00	.....	[2]14.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.00	23.00	20.50	22.00	27.50	26.00	.....	21.50	.....	20.00	18.00	.....	[2]13.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.00	28.50	22.00	19.00	20.50	26.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	17.50	.....	[2]11.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	28.50	21.00	19.00	20.50	27.50	.....	.....	22.00	18.00	19.50	18.00	.....	[2]13.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.50	24.00	.....	18.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.50	18.00	17.00	.....	11.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	[2]17.00	17.00	.....	[2]11.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	24.00	23.50	21.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	19.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	21.50	20.00	19.00	20.00	18.50	14.00	16.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	18.00	18.00	17.00	18.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	18.00	15.00	11.00	13.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	16.00	13.50	9.50	11.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.50	10.00	8.50	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	21.00	21.00	20.00	21.25	19.00	23.25	.....	.....	.....	17.50	15.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.00	21.25	22.00	24.00	20.00	23.25	.....	15.50	14.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	10.25	28.00
Hard winter	21.00	21.25	20.00	.....	18.50	23.25	20.00	.....	14.00	17.50	15.00	.....	10.50	10.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.25	22.25	21.25	22.50	21.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	16.25	13.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	29.00	.....	28.00	23.00	27.00	30.00	.....	.....	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	27.00	22.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	21.70	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....
Rye middlings	20.50	.....	19.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	12.00	11.00	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	46.50	43.00	.....	41.50	.....	.....	.....	39.00	42.50	37.00	36.00	40.50	39.25	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	46.75	.....	45.25	45.00	45.00	.....	43.00	36.00	39.00	41.25	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	45.00	45.25	43.50	43.00	42.50	40.00	42.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	40.00	.....	.....	37.50	36.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	29.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	32.00	26.00	22.50	20.00	23.50	20.00	.....	17.50	17.00	27.00
Gluten feed	35.39	35.34	32.28	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.25	32.45	28.65	.....	.....	34.50	.....
White hominy feed	28.50	29.00	28.00	28.50	.....	31.00	23.00	.....	20.00	24.50	20.00	.....	18.50	20.50	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.00	27.25	25.50	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	23.50	18.00	.....	18.00	19.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	31.00	19.50	.....	24.50	[3]30.00
Dried beet pulp	28.00	28.75	27.00	27.50	25.80	34.00	36.00	.....	.....	25.90	.....	.....	.....	21.25	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

long as feed grain prices remain at present levels it is thought by the trade that no material improvement in the demand can be looked for and that the market will continue in the buyers' favor. Stocks are good and the demand light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The demand for cottonseed cake and meal was dormant. Little interest was shown by feeders and export inquiry was quiet. Offerings were larger, as seed has commenced to move more freely and concessions from quotations were offered when sales were possible. Eastern consumers are reported as holding out for lower prices. The movement of seed may be expected to decrease from now on, as more than one-half of the cotton crop had been ginned prior to Sept. 25. The backed-up eastern and middle western demand is not expected to assert itself until cold weather sets in. Prices strengthened slightly after last week's recessions.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal was quoted lower than a week ago because of a lack of export demand. Comparatively few inquiries were received from feeders and farmers did not make heavy purchases probably because of the extensive use of silage and grains at this time. Production is good and stocks are quite ample to meet present requirements. Feed manufacturers are not experiencing much of a demand for their products, and inquiry from that source was light.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was not in sufficient demand to hold prices steady. A few manufacturers shaded their prices from $2 to $3 below those generally recognized in order to effect sales. Production during the past few weeks has increased, and stocks and movement are heavy. Future delivery business was slow.

HOMINY FEED DROPS WITH CORN.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed declined about $1 per ton during the week in sympathy with lower corn prices. The demand dropped off and buyers purchased only for actual requirements. Yellow hominy was quoted in most markets at $2 per ton less than white hominy. Offerings by mills were free, and several discounted the market in order to effect sales. Stocks and movement were heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—The price of alfalfa meal was well sustained mainly because supplies of spot stocks are only moderate. Transactions in this feed continue light, principally because of high freight rates from producing centers and unsatisfactory conditions in the mixed feed business. The demand from consuming sections was dull. No. 2 meal was offered at $2.50 to $3 per ton less than No. 1. Mill stocks and supplies in dealers' hands are light.

Beet pulp.—A better demand was noted for beet pulp in most markets. Stocks in sight are ample to take care of all wants. Pacific Coast dealers are quoting around $25 per ton. Based on the sugar-beet production supplies of pulp this year are expected to be nearly as good as last year. Offerings from abroad are out of proportion to prevailing domestic prices.

The Farmer's Interest in Foreign Markets is discussed in Yearbook Separate 860, now available. Copies may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

The removal of the thin, paper-like hulls from timothy seed lowers the market value of this seed.

OHIO POTATO MARKETS.

(Concluded from front page.)

In the three markets the majority of carlot shipments is usually bought outright by the original receiver, either f. o. b. shipping point, or on track after arrival at the market. It is usually possible to purchase a few cars on track or while en route. Considerable stock also is handled on consignment, usually on a commission basis, but occasionally on joint account with grower or shipper. There is comparatively little track peddling. Most sales are made at the stores of the dealers in Cleveland and Columbus, and to a considerable extent in Cincinnati.

During August and September large quantities of Jersey Giants are sold in Cincinnati, and because of their size and relatively low price they are popular with certain classes of restaurants and with certain classes of the general trade.

The Northern Round White type of potato appears to be most prominent in Ohio city markets, followed by the Early Ohio as grown in nearby sections and in Minnesota. During the winter season the supplies of Early Ohios are secured from the Red River district of North Dakota and Minnesota and find ready sale. The slight adherence of black soil to the skin of these potatoes is considered a distinct advantage. A certain class of trade demands the Red River stock and is willing to pay the premium over Michigan potatoes.

Sacks showing wet spots on the side find very slow sale, even though the price may be considerably reduced, and the actual damage comparatively slight. Such stock is usually disposed of to hucksters who serve a cheaper class of trade if the stock is not resacked in clean bags. As a rule potatoes arriving are well sacked and well loaded and come in cars protected from injury by freezing.

CINCINNATI'S MARKETS SCATTERED.

According to the opinion of many local dealers, the distribution of potatoes in Cincinnati, as in several other large cities, is hampered by lack of a unified and well-coordinated system for handling the stock offered for sale. Potatoes enter the city by way of numerous separate railway terminals, and receivers in order to be represented at the different terminals are required to maintain larger forces than would be necessary at a central place of business. The buying trade, which, it is asserted, could be centralized easily, is under the present system so divided that trade is draggy at most of the yards with occasional buyers appearing during the course of the day. The buyer loses much time visiting the various yards and comparing prices and quality. He considers this loss of time a part of his operating expense and allows for it in the margin of profit he feels he should receive. Much of this expense could be avoided with a central railway terminal and adequate storage and marketing facilities.

Nearly always the month of heaviest receipt of potatoes at Cincinnati is June when the market switches from old stock to new. During May and June shipments are chiefly from Florida and adjoining States. Florida reaches its height in May and June, shipments from Florida for those months being equivalent to about 10% of the year's supply. In July, Virginia and Kentucky start shipping liberally to Cincinnati, while New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin begin actively in September. The main fall and winter supply is from Michigan. The three States of Michigan, Wiscousin, and Minnesota furnish more than half Cincinnati's total yearly supply. Sometimes 100 or more carloads are received from Maine in the spring.

Cincinnati's total annual supply of potatoes increased from 1,610 cars in 1916 to 2,189 cars in 1920.

Early Potato Shipments Heaviest in Seasons of Light Crops.

Potato shipments during the first months of the main crop season often depend less upon the size of the crop than upon its earliness of maturity, the prices offered, and the mental attitude of producers and buyers.

A comparison of the estimated potato crop and the early main crop shipments and prices during the past five years will show a heavy movement in seasons of light crops and fairly attractive early conditions, while in seasons of heavy production the early shipments are light. Apparently producers and dealers govern their actions somewhat in accordance with the impression left by events of the preceding season. If a season of heavy supply and low prices preceded, holders remember the experience and are more anxious to sell early. But after a year of comparatively high prices holders are reluctant to meet a lower range of prices than those of the previous season. As a matter of fact, however, it is plain that in the long run the price is influenced mainly by the yield of the same season and only slightly by the conditions of the season before.

Early maturity is another cause that often promotes active early shipments. The most common cause of early maturity is a dry, hot season which also tends to cause a shortage of the crop.

The following table shows the apparent corelation of light crop, early movement, and high prices for the past four seasons.

Year.	Carload shipments to Oct. 1.		Estimated crop.	September price range.
	Cars.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1918...	24,960	14,976,000	411,860,000	$2.00-$3.00
1919...	26,232	15,739,200	355,773,000	2.50- 3.25
1920...	17,806	10,683,600	428,368,000	1.50- 3.00
1921...	33,348	20,008,800	345,844,000	2.05- 3.15

Unusually Heavy Potato Movement From the Dakotas.

North Dakota stepped into the front rank of potato-shipping States the first week of October with shipments of 1,672 cars, compared with 175 cars for the corresponding week a year ago and with 1,825 cars for the whole of last season. Shipments up to the middle of October were over 5,000 cars. For the two weeks mentioned the movement from the State was exceeded only by that from Minnesota. North Dakota ranks fourth in the season's carlot movement of main crop potatoes.

South Dakota also shipped heavily during the same two weeks, rolling nearly 1,600 cars. This amount was almost equal to the State's complete shipping movement last season. The State's commercial potato crop, reckoned at possibly 4,000 cars, according to a traveling representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, is being marketed in unusual haste this season. This crop is ordinarily a part of the late or winter supply, but early maturity and lack of storage room has caused the crop to move as rapidly as that of a typical early producing section like Kaw Valley or the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Partly on account of the great activity of the movement, much of the stock has gone forward poorly graded.

Cotton

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS FEATURE MARKETS DURING WEEK.

Closing Prices for Spots and Futures Lower Than Last Week—Spot Sales Decrease Sharply.

During the early trading on Oct. 3 prices for future contracts advanced sharply under an active demand. However, irregular fluctuations accompanied the advance. The ginnings reported on that day by the Bureau of the Census were large in comparison with those for the corresponding period last year and in 1919, and with the estimate of this years' production.

Upon the publication at 11 o'clock on that day of the crop condition report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates selling became more general and the market broke sharply. It appears that the trade had expected a crop condition in the neighborhood of 40% of normal whereas the figures were 42.2% with an estimated production of 6,537,000 bales.

It is intimated that some of the trade find it difficult to reconcile the ginning of 2,905,950 bales prior to Sept. 25 with the estimated production, the ginnings being more than 44% of the estimated production. In 1920 and 1919 the ginnings prior to Sept. 25, were 17% and 16.2% of the total crops, respectively.

WIDE RANGE IN QUOTATIONS.

On Monday the difference between the high and low quotations at New York for October future contracts was 120 points, for December contracts 195 points, for January contracts 190 points and for March contracts 185 points, but the closing prices for the day for the future months mentioned were from 25 to 40 points higher than those of the previous Saturday.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the selling movement continued and prices declined further. On Thursday, however, there was a sharp advance for both spots and futures. Reports indicate that the heavy selling of the first half of the week had created a strong technical position whereupon the demand increased and prices advanced. On that day October futures at New York closed at 20.15¢ and December futures at 20.37¢ which prices were 67 points and 81 points, respectively, above the previous day's closing prices. The average price of spot cotton was 54 points higher than that of the previous day.

During the remainder of the week prices declined so that by Saturday the average price of Middling in the 10 designated spot markets closed at 19.81¢, compared with 20.71¢ at the close of the previous week and 22.05¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The decline in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 55 points for May contracts at New Orleans to 99 points for October contracts in the same market. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 88 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.96d. on Oct. 7, compared with 14.68d. at the close of tke previous week and 16.47d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales during the week at the 10 designated spot markets were much smaller than last week. They amounted to 91,218 bales, compared with 209,938 bales the previous week and 97,605 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Oct. 8, were 1,071,364 bales, compared with 600,740 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was a fairly active demand in the cotton goods market during the week.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 8, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 8, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	225	200	225	300	175	215
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	175	150	175	200	150	165
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	103
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	53
Middling	19.19	19.25	19.75	19.00	20.50	20.25	19.65	20.30	20.75	19.50	19.81
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	75	88
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	200	225	200	250	200	213
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	300	200	300	400	300	325	300	400	450	338
Good Ordinary [2]	400	425	400	400	500	400	425	400	500	550	440
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	360	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	8,526	1,253	638	501	13,350	5,890	29,462	15,923	2,472	13,203	[3]91,218

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Closing Future Prices for Oct. 8 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	19.60	22.40	33.20	19.06	21.50	33.90
December	19.70	20.95	33.48	19.36	20.25	33.65
January	19.40	20.45	33.30	19.19	19.97	33.28
March	19.23	20.20	33.20	18.98	19.78	33.03

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 7.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	1,291,140	803,970
Port stocks	1,508,323	902,795
Interior receipts	1,661,587	963,560
Interior stocks	1,225,335	982,695
Into sight	2,278,709	1,682,835
Northern spinners' takings	345,308	228,414
Southern spinners' takings	570,485	392,252
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,130,916	2,896,311

Exports for the week ending Oct. 7 amounted to 122,938 bales, compared with 147,591 bales the previous week and 74,236 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 7 were 993,034 bales, or nearly 87% greater than those for the corresponding period last year, when 531,855 bales were exported.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 7.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	146,937	193,513
France	159,276	102,087
Germany	279,759	120,975
Italy	47,320	30,166
Japan and China	228,333	2,124
Other countries	131,409	82,990
Total	993,034	531,855

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	22½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23½
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins.	29
Middling, to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	30
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	34
Middling, 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 ins.	40
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins.	42
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23½
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	28
Middling, full 1 1/8 ins.	32
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	35
Strict Middling to Good Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	37½
Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	34
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	40
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/8 ins.	45

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 19½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ at Memphis on Oct. 8, 1921, and 22¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 22½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 9, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	175	300	150	125
1 1/8 ins.	750	850	650	1,245
1 3/16 ins.	1,100	.....	1,250	2,100
1 1/4 ins.	1,500	.....	1,750	.....
1 5/16 ins.	1,750	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins.	2,000	.....	.....	.....

A telegraphic report from Savannah indicates that sea-island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted at 41¢ per lb. at that port.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Oct. 1.

	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$41.00	$38.00
Raleigh, N. C.	.....	38.00
Edgefield, S. C.	42.00	40.00
Greenville, S. C.	.....	38.00
Atlanta, Ga.	46.00	42.00
Conway, Ark.	.....	35.00
Jonesboro, Ark.	35.00	32.00
Marianna, Ark.	32.00	28.00
Tupelo, Miss.	.....	35.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	34.00	32.00
Jackson, Tenn.	34.00	31.00
Dallas, Tex.	40.00	37.00
Houston, Tex.	40.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35.00	30.00
Chickasha, Okla.	33.00–36.00	27.00–35.00
New Orleans, La.	38.00	.....

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